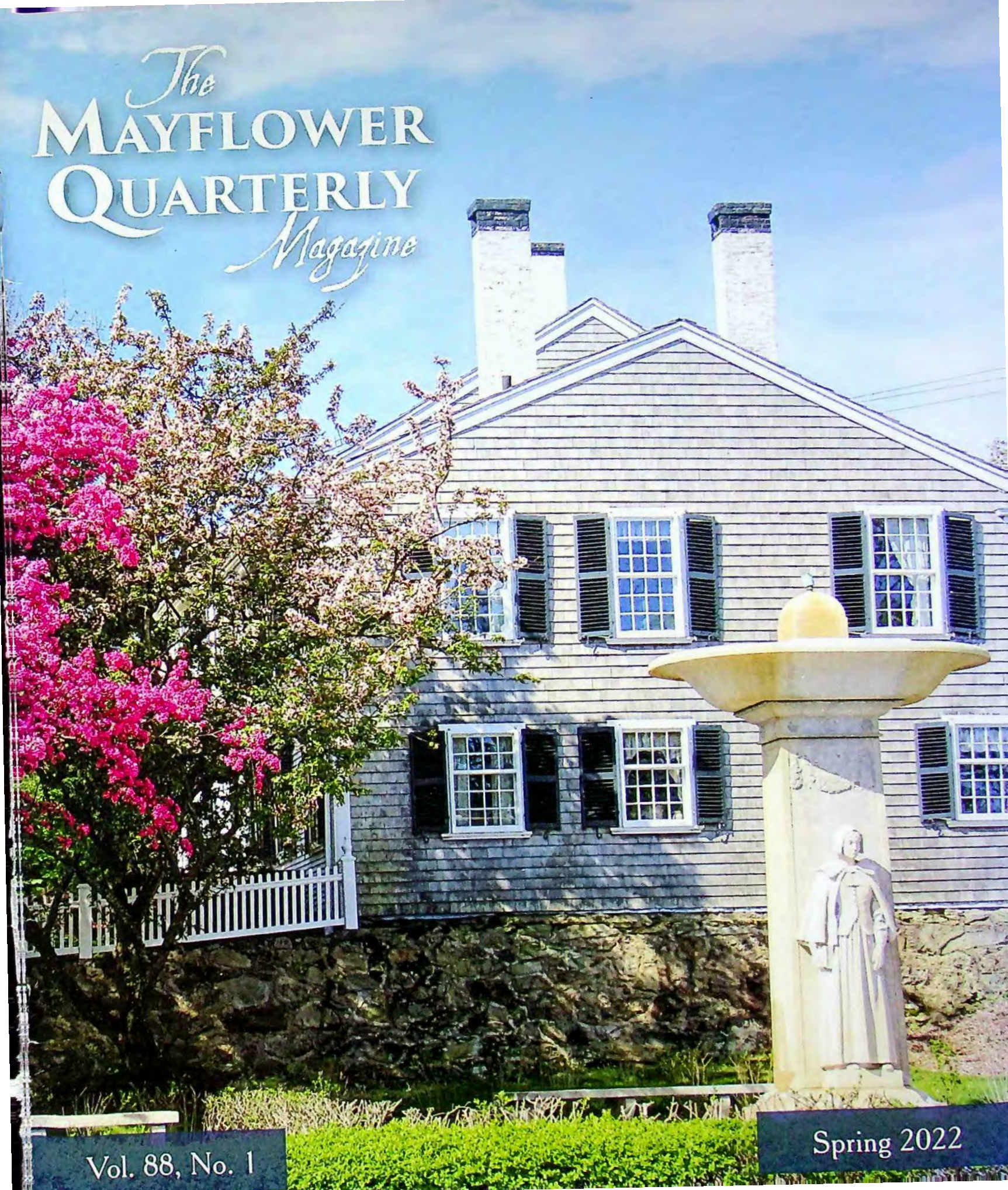
The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine



Vol. 88, No. 1

Spring 2022

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants

Executive Committee 2020-2023

Governor General
Jane E. Groves Riddell Hurt, Kansas

Assistant Governor General
Donald T. Studley, CPA, Connecticut

Secretary General
Meg Pruette Averett, North Carolina

Treasurer General
Bart Henson, Texas

Historian General
Marjorie "Midge" K. Hurtuk, Connecticut

Counsellor General
Lisa Pennington, Esq., Texas

Elder General
Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Pike, New York

Captain General
Carter O. Wiese, South Dakota

Surgeon General
George J. Hill, MD, D.Litt., New Jersey

Member-at-Large
Bonnie Wade Mucia, South Carolina

Member-at-Large
Jane Duxbury Schleinzer, Illinois

Member-at-Large
Lorraine "Lorrie" A. Link, Minnesota

Former Governor General
George P. Garmany Jr., MD, Colorado

GSMD Executive Director
Mark Schmidt

The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine

Editor-in-Chief – Andrew Raybold Whipple
Contributing Historian – James W. Baker
Contributing Genealogist – Dale H. Cook
Copy Editor – Della Regenold
Proofreader – Beth Godfrey

Editorial Review Committee

Andrew Raybold Whipple, Chair
W. Becket Soule

Contact our Office:
MQMeditor@TheMayflowerSociety.org

The GSMD is continuing the Mayflower Society House Virtual Lecture Series in 2022! These lectures cover a variety of Pilgrim related topics, including their odyssey, their life and times, their maritime experience and, of course, genealogy. There are lectures to enjoy in April, May, and June.

Please plan to join us for upcoming events, and learn about Pilgrim and genealogy topics from the comfort of your home. The next lecture topics are highlighted below; stay tuned for announcements of additional lectures!

the Mayflower Society House
Virtual Lecture Series

Wednesday, April 27 – 6:30 pm (EDT)
Mike Terry, "Mayflower DNA Project"

Wednesday, May 25 – 6:30 pm (EDT)
Beth Finch McCarthy, "Who Lyeth There?
Digging Up Colonial New England Ancestor Records"

Wednesday, June 29 – 6:30 pm (EDT)
Mark Schmidt, "The Mayflower Society House and the Red Cross: How the House Was Used During World War II"

Cover Art: This issue's cover art is from a photograph entitled, *"Pilgrim Mother Plymouth Massachusetts,"* by Janice Drew. Janice is a photographer based in Plymouth, Massachusetts. A print of the photo can be found at Janice's website: janice-drew.pixels.com. Thank you Janice for allowing the GSMD permission to use this image!

The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine (ISSN 0148-5032) is published quarterly by the not-for-profit General Society of Mayflower Descendants, 4 Winslow Street, Plymouth, MA 02360. The magazine is available to all GSMD members in good standing as well as by annual subscription to the public for $24 (+ shipping for those outside the continental US). Periodical postage paid at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and additional offices. ***POSTMASTER:*** Send address changes to the General Society of Mayflower Descendants,18 Winslow Street, Plymouth, MA 02360-3313.

Deadlines for submission:

January 1:	April 1:	July 1:	October 1:
Spring Issue	Summer Issue	Fall Issue	Winter Issue

Submissions: To submit to *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine*, please e-mail MQMeditor@TheMayflowerSociety.org. All articles submitted should be sent as Microsoft Word documents; photographs submitted should be sent as 300 dpi resolution or higher.

Office & Library:
4 Winslow Street
Plymouth, MA 02360

Mailing Address:
18 Winslow Street
Plymouth, MA 02360-3313

The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine

Volume 88, No. 1
Spring 2022

Editor's Note

Welcome to your spring edition of *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine*!

▲ *Plymouth Harbor at Dawn.* Photo courtesy of Suzanne Pearson Vaughan.

I hope when you receive this issue you are experiencing good weather in your part of the world.

One of the joys of being your editor involves reading the many emails and articles received from members highlighting the process of identifying their Pilgrim ancestors. What a delight it is for all of us to realize we have Mayflower cousins throughout the country and throughout the world.

One interesting family research article, that you will find on page 15 of the current issue and written by William Porteous, provides readers with a narrative of the author's research journey as he confirmed his family connections to Pilgrims Edward Doty, Thomas Rogers, and Stephen Hopkins. I am sure many of our readers will identify with William's enthusiasm generated by his discoveries.

There are many other interesting articles in this edition of *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine* and I draw your attention to one more in particular. You will find on page 21 an article by Christopher B. Locke, Co-Historian of the Maryland Mayflower Society, where he discusses the genealogical findings which strengthen Pilgrim links in the Philip Delano family. Enjoy!

Lastly, I encourage you to enjoy Janice Drew's photographs found throughout this issue. Again, warm thanks goes to Janice for graciously allowing the General Society of Mayflower Descendants to use her many Pilgrim related images.

The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine is your magazine and we are most eager to have your input and contributions. We are always looking for interesting articles, suggestions, photos, and volunteers to help coordinate different sections of the magazine. I would especially like to find more volunteer copy editors and proofreaders. If you have these skills, come join us! As always, please continue sending your ideas, articles, pictures, and news of your special events to me at MQMeditor@TheMayflowerSociety.org.

– A.R.W.

Table of Contents

2 Governor General's Message
Jane E. Groves Riddell Hurt

3 Meet Me at the Mayflower Meetinghouse
Lea Filson

4 News from the Plymouth Office – Executive Director's Update
Mark Schmidt

5 General Board of Assistants Meeting 2022
Meg Averett

7 Awards 2022
Jane D. Schleinzer

8 DAR Rededicates Pilgrim Mother Monument

In Memoriam

9 Patriots to Passengers Project Update
Muriel Curtis Cushing

Jean Foss Makes Bequest to the GSMD

10 Member Society News

14 Family Society News

Billington Family Society
Marty Flanagan

15 Mayflower Families Meet Again
William Porteous

16 Pilgrim History & Genealogy

After the Mayflower – Part One of Three
W. Becket Soule

21 Susannah Bishop and Her Relationship to the Buckmaster and Scofield Families
Christopher B. Locke

27 Online Discoveries: Seldom-Used Federal Census Schedules – Industrial and Manufacturing Schedules, Part One
Dale H. Cook

29 Book Reviews

33 Sales & Insignia

Governor General's Message

Governor General Jane E. Groves Riddell Hurt

Welcome to 2022 and the 125th Anniversary of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants (GSMD)!

"Twenty-seven delegates from the first four State Societies met in Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts, on January 12, 1897, for the purpose of organizing the General Society of Mayflower Descendants" (*Centennial History, General Society of Mayflower Descendants 1897-1997, p. 1).*

GSMD continues to welcome new members. We are thankful for your commitment to our mission. Our priorities include renovating the Mayflower Meetinghouse, repairing the Mayflower Society House, continuing emphasis on financial stability, improving operational efficiencies, providing educational lectures, and offering value-added training to our members.

What we accomplish is a result of the generosity of our dedicated members. I am so grateful for those who have accepted an office or committee within their Member Society or with the General Society. I am thankful for those who encourage new members to get involved. Each Member Society has been busy reconciling membership with GSMD. Thank you for continuing to support your General Society.

The 2022 General Board of Assistants Meeting will be held in Bloomington, Minnesota, September 7-10, 2022. Online registration will begin on March 1. The tentative schedule is contained inside this issue on pages 5-6. The Minnesota Society looks forward to welcoming you to the beautiful Radisson Blu Mall of America.

Thank you to those members who have renewed their Governor General's 1620 Club membership, and welcome to all new members. Please continue to help if you are able. Every gift is appreciated. Your contribution makes a difference.

I hope you will join me at my next Governor General's webinar scheduled for Tuesday, April 26, at 7:00 pm (EDT). You must register for the webinar on the GSMD website.

Please visit the Members Area of the GSMD website frequently. It contains a bounty of information regarding upcoming events, forms, tools, and research materials.

Wishing you the best this 125th Anniversary year.

Mayflower Society House.

Meet Me at the Mayflower Meetinghouse

Lea Sinclair Filson, Former Governor General and Meetinghouse President

The Mayflower Meetinghouse still stands as a sentinel over history on Plymouth's Town Square. The history it is witnessing today is the pandemic, which still plagues us in 2022. Each time I have rescheduled planned visits to major donors, there have been continued delays because of COVID-19.

My guess is that many of you who make regular trips to Plymouth have curtailed them during this time. One day, however, this pandemic must end and when it does, like the rest of the world, we will slowly get back on schedule with our restoration.

I have two things to ask of you in this article. First, when you plan a visit to Plymouth, set up a tour of the Meetinghouse and bring your family to get a private look at the progress we are making. Donate when you finish your tour so that we can continue to raise the funds needed to finish preserving this beautiful American icon. It will be opening and closing on certain days due to the construction this summer, but call the General Society office and we will make sure you get in. Since it belongs to our members, we never want a member turned away.

Next, if you have a story, any story, about the Mayflower Meetinghouse, send it to me. Nearly every Congress or General Board of Assistants Meeting, someone tells me they were married, baptized, brought their family for a tour, had a special feeling in the sanctuary, or perhaps went to services there when they were growing up. I want to start keeping a diary of these stories that we can create into a book one day. If you send a story to me, enclose a photo (you in Plymouth, a head shot, your family, whatever) that we can include with your story.

I can't think of a better place to come after so many months at home. After all, this is our ancestral home. If you are still a bit cautious about traveling, there are many things to do outdoors here to have a great time.

This year we will also have an exhibition of the Michael Hayward paintings he recently donated to GSMD. The paintings were to be displayed in the Mayflower Society House during 2020, but we all know what happened in 2020. Mike Haywood is familiar to all of us because of his beautiful original Mayflower-themed paintings.

I still remember when, during my term as Governor General back in 2016, I traveled to Plymouth, England, and was at the Mayflower Steps. A man came running toward me with a tube telling me it was a gift for me. Inside was a beautiful Mike Haywood print of the ship. I thanked him and asked his name: it was Mike Haywood himself! He had heard I was going to be there and traveled quite a distance to deliver his gift to me. "Can you go to dinner with us?" I asked. He politely declined, and said he had a long drive home and just wanted to place his print in my hands and get back. I was so honored to meet him. Plan to come to Plymouth to see this exhibition. You will not be sorry.

▲ Mayflower Meetinghouse.

Spring is always beautiful in New England when the flower baskets line the streets in Plymouth and the trees fill in with budding leaves. Some days, at noontime, I walk from my tourism office at 4 North Street up to Leyden Street and turn right to gaze at the Robinson windows and the Mayflower Meetinghouse. It brings a smile to my face knowing that all of us, together, are leaving such a beautiful legacy to all the generations that follow us.

The garden at the Mayflower Society House is beautiful all year round, but spring brings it to life in a colorful and fragrant way. This is the time of year many of you begin arriving and walking through the garden looking for the engraved brick with your family's name. You will know if the Governor General is in town by looking at the flags. If one of them is the Mayflower Society flag, Governor General Jane Hurt is in residence and perhaps you may even see her walking in the garden. I know it is one of her favorite places. Raising the Society flag when the Governor General is visiting is an honor we have bestowed to our top officer for decades. The most important honor to the Society, however, is when you are visiting and enjoying the Mayflower Society House, its gardens, the library, and the Mayflower Meetinghouse. After all, they belong to you because of your continuing generosity.

I hope to say hello to you in person here in Plymouth very soon.

News from the Plymouth Office – Executive Director's Update

Mark Schmidt

I want to thank everyone involved with the General Society of Mayflower Descendants (GSMD) for welcoming me as the new Executive Director of the GSMD.

It is a pleasure and an honor, and most humbling, to be involved with such a prestigious organization known for its high standards of genealogical research, passion for history, and desire to educate others about the Mayflower Pilgrims.

I look forward to working with you and continuing the great work accomplished here for so many years.

Even though I began working here in mid-October, I am hardly the only new face. We have added many members to our talented staff. We brought on Director of Genealogy and Research Services Dr. Erin Scheopner, Facilities Manager Frederick Yule, Development Coordinator Lindsay White, Executive Assistant Cheryl Soares, and Retail Associate Kelley Araujo – all since November. With all these new team members, we are poised for a strong 2022.

We continue with the restoration and renovations on the Mayflower Society House. The upgrade needs are extensive – foundation, windows, gutters, electrical, roof, as well as interior repairs and enhancements. Completing these necessary improvements and repairs will likely take up all of 2022 as we deal with COVID-19 protocols and supply chain issues. When completed, however, these renovations will provide our members a legacy building that they can proudly visit when they travel to Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Additionally, work on the Mayflower Meetinghouse continues as it is transformed into an immersive and interactive educational destination for Plymouth visitors. An exhibit of Mike Haywood's artwork donated to GSMD, detailing aspects of the voyage of the *Mayflower* to the New World, will be on exhibit in 2022 in the Mayflower Meetinghouse.

The 2022 Mayflower Society Virtual Programs began in earnest in February! These much appreciated programs are, once again, available for both members and guests. Our first presenter in February was Massachusetts artist Karen Rinaldo. Karen discussed her painting, *The First Thanksgiving, 1621*. The painting is the only one known that includes all fifty-one surviving Mayflower passengers and all ninety-one Native Americans known to have attended the feast that has become known as the First Thanksgiving. The painting will be on loan to the Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts, beginning in April 2022. Other planned speakers and dates will be available on the GSMD website.

Again, I thank you for the gracious welcome provided to me and I look forward to meeting and talking with you throughout the year. In September, I look forward to seeing our members who come out to the General Board of Assistants Meeting in Minnesota.

General Board of Assistants Meeting 2022

Meg Averett, Secretary General

Bloomington, Minnesota
September 7-11, 2022

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Minnesota is hosting the meeting of the General Board of Assistants (GBOA), which will convene at 9:00 am, Saturday, September 10, 2022, at the Radisson Blu, 2100 Killebrew Drive, Bloomington, Minnesota. The Minnesota Society will welcome members and General Society officers at a welcome reception with appetizers and a cash bar on Friday evening. A cocktail reception and banquet will be held on Saturday evening at the hotel. The Minnesota Society encourages all GBOA attendees and their guests to join them for business meetings, training, tours and socializing.

This GBOA Meeting is a wonderful opportunity to meet and reconnect with Mayflower family and to be involved in the business and decision-making of our great Society. All General Society officers are urged to attend. If the elected or nominated Deputy Governor General (DGG) or Assistant General (AG) of your Society is unable to attend, your Society board may authorize "Acting" Officers for this meeting only. If this is the case within your Society, your Secretary must forward the names of the Acting Officers to the Secretary General one month prior to the meeting. Acting Officers will not be seated without this authorization. Registered Mayflower Society members and family are welcome to attend the meeting as silent observers and to participate in tours.

The Minnesota Society has planned wonderful tours and events! Explore the best that the Twin Cities have to offer from visiting Paisley Park, home of Prince, to the Mall of America, and exploring the hangouts of early gangsters. Activities unique to Minnesota have been planned for Thursday through Saturday. Opportunities are available for spouses and guests who would like to sightsee.

Registration opens March 1. The registration fee is $75. Regular registration ends on Friday, July 15. The late registration fee beginning after July 15 is $100 (subject to availability). Registration ends Friday, August 5. Please note that if you are an officer attending the GBOA Meeting on Saturday, do not book a tour that day. However, it is advisable that GBOA officers book the luncheon since time will be limited before the afternoon session resumes. Full information has been emailed to General Society officers and may be found online at the following address: https://themayflowersociety.org/members/members-only-events/gboa-2022/.

All attendees are required to register and wear the official badges to all events, tours, and the GBOA Meeting. The official registration badges are your tickets and your paid receipt.

All events are subject to Minnesota COVID-19 restrictions at the time of the GBOA Meeting.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS: Radisson Blu Mall of America, 2100 Killebrew Drive, Bloomington, Minnesota 55425

Individual room reservations must be received by Wednesday, August 10, 2022, to obtain special group rates. The special rate is available for Wednesday night, September 7, through Sunday night, September 11, on a first come, first reserve basis. The room rate for single and double occupancy is $169 per night. The quoted rate does not include fees, sales tax, or incidental charges.

To make hotel reservations:

1. Use the Booking Link Provided: General Society of Mayflower Descendants Booking Link – Radisson Blu Mall of America.
2. Access the Booking Window on our Main Webpage and use the Promotional Code **MAYFWR**; and adjust Check In/Out Dates at the top of the window.
3. Call 1.800.333.3333 and ask for the **General Society of Mayflower Descendants** Room Block.

Guests must make reservations by **Wednesday, August 10, 2022**; any reservations after this date are subject to availability and at prevailing room rates.

If you need additional assistance, please contact the Radisson Blu at 1.800.333.3333. The hotel check-in time is 3:00 pm. Reservation cancellations must occur at least forty-eight hours prior to check-in on the scheduled day of arrival in order to avoid a cancellation fee. Complimentary internet access is provided within all guest rooms.

The Radisson Blu offers three **PARKING OPTIONS**:

1. Self-parking in the South Ramp located directly underneath the hotel at $18 per day, includes "in and out" privileges if the attendee or overnight guest goes to hotel's front desk, advises the front desk that he/she will need "in and out" privileges and pays the $18 parking fee at the front desk,

then validates the ticket for "in and out" privileges or provides chaser tickets for the "in and out" privileges. Self-parking is based upon availability.

2. Valet parking is available based upon availability at time of arrival for $28 overnight (per night).

3. Complimentary self-parking is also available in the East and West Mall of America ramps. If you are a registered hotel guest and are parking overnight in either of these lots, please bring the make and model of your vehicle, as well as your license plate number, to the front desk upon check-in. The hotel team will inform the Mall of America team of your information. Mall of America's team will tow cars which are parked overnight in those two ramps that have NOT been registered with the hotel as staying at the hotel on that same night. If you are an overnight guest of the hotel, our recommendation is to first check-in at the front desk and drop off your luggage. Then self-park your vehicle and fill out the required parking form with the required info and turn it back into the front desk.

PLEASE NOTE: All parking fees and availability are subject to change. The hotel assumes no liability for any damage or loss to vehicles parked in any of the parking ramp options.

QUESTIONS? Email Secretary General Meg Averett: SecretaryGeneral@TheMayflowerSociety.org

Getting There By Air:
The Radisson Blu Mall of America provides a complimentary shuttle to and from the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport. The shuttle runs daily and is based on availability at the time of the reservation request. Please contact the hotel for further details and a schedule.

Radisson Blu Mall of America
2100 Killebrew Drive
Bloomington, MN 55425

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AND TOURS

Tours will begin in the Radisson Blu lobby. Tour information is pending and will be available at registration.

WEDNESDAY – September 7, 2022

- Credentials pickup: Radisson Blu (2:00 pm–5:00 pm).

THURSDAY – September 8, 2022

- Credentials pickup: Radisson Blu.
- Executive Committee Meeting and Lunch (9:00 am–4:00 pm) $58.
- Tour Day: Tour information is pending and will be available at registration.

FRIDAY – September 9, 2022
EDUCATION DAY

- Credentials pickup: Radisson Blu.
- Continental Breakfast Buffet: $46. Lunch: $58.
- Tour Day: Tour information is pending and will be available at registration.
- Welcome Reception hosted by the Minnesota Society open to all registered members and guests.
- Appetizers and Cash Bar (6:30 pm–8:00 pm).

SATURDAY – September 10, 2022
GENERAL BOARD OF ASSISTANTS MEETING

- Credentials pickup: Radisson Blu.
- Required attendance for GBOA officers (9:00 am–4:00 pm). Continental Breakfast Buffet: $46. Lunch is open to all registered members and guests: $58.
- Banquet and Cocktail Reception: Radisson Blu Mall of America.
  - Banquet price $100.
  - For those with dietary restrictions or allergies, please contact the Secretary General.
  - A cash bar will be available.

SUNDAY – September 11, 2022
1620 CLUB EVENT

- By invitation only for 1620 Club members.

Awards 2022

Jane D. Schleinzer

Do you have a member in your Member Society who has gone above and beyond the call of duty for your Society? Are you looking for a way to recognize them? We can help you with that! You can have them recognized at the General Board of Assistants Meeting in September.

I hear you ask: what do I need to do to make this happen? It's very easy. Contact me, Jane D. Schleinzer, Awards Chairman at: JSchleinzer@TheMayflowerSociety.org, with the nominee's name and a short description of how they made a difference in your Society. Please give me the nominee's name as it should appear on their certificate. Only one nominee from each Society will be honored.

You must have your entry to me by July 15, 2022. I am looking forward to reading about your Society's nominee.

DAR Rededicates Pilgrim Mother Monument

▲ Pilgrim Mother Monument.

On November 6, 2021, the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) rededicated the Pilgrim Mother Monument originally erected in Plymouth, Massachusetts, to honor the 300th Anniversary of the sailing of the *Mayflower*. The monument erected to honor the women of the *Mayflower* was rededicated in honor of the 400th Anniversary of the First Thanksgiving in 1621. DAR President General VanBuren remarked, "The fountain and its grounds were restored in the fall – and the statue looks as beautiful as she did when she was unveiled a century ago." While in Plymouth for the dedication, the DAR enjoyed several presentations on the Pilgrims, as well as a walking tour of the historic community of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Thank you DAR, for honoring the women of the *Mayflower*!

Thank you to DAR President General Denise Doring VanBuren for the use of photos and text.

▲ DAR Members at Pilgrim Mother Rededication.

In Memoriam

Susan Kaye Kinkle of New Braunfels, Texas, and formerly of Fargo, North Dakota, passed away on January 5, 2022, at the age of 57. Ms. Kinkle served the North Dakota Society as Secretary from 2006-2010 and as Treasurer from 2010-2022. She was a descendant of William Bradford. Ms. Kinkle is survived by her son, Michael Kinkle; mother, MarJo Craig; sister, Rachel (Justin) Elshamy; and brother, Carl Craig.

Robert Marr Jr., of Bloomington, Indiana, passed away on November 4, 2021. Mr. Marr served as GSMD Assistant General – Indiana from 2007-2010. He also served the Indiana Society as the Captain in 2001, as Deputy Governor from 2001-2004, and as Governor from 2004-2007. In 2016, Mr. Marr received the GSMD Certificate of Commendation for outstanding volunteer service to The Mayflower Society. Mr. Marr, a descendant of John Howland, is survived by his wife, Bonna McCuiston Marr; brothers, Jeffrey (Susan) and Danny (Debbie) Marr; sister, Lesley (James) Dubach; his niece, Kisha Burns, and nephew, John Thomas Causey, who lived with Robert and Bonna many years as they were growing up; and many other beloved nieces and nephews.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants remembers those members who have served on the board of a Member Society or as a General Society officer. If a past or present officer of your Member Society has passed away, please complete the In Memoriam Form located in the Members Area of the GSMD website under Society Resources, and email to Secretary General Meg Averett at the following email address: SecretaryGeneral@TheMayflowerSociety.org.

Patriots to Passengers Project Update

Muriel Curtis Cushing

▲ William Bradford Statue. Photo courtesy of Reynolds "Ren" Cushing.

It all began to help Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) members in Florida who frequently asked if they had a line to a Mayflower passenger. These requests were often made with an idea to build a strong bridge between heritage societies. A big thank you to the Florida members who helped to support and encourage getting the project started and also a big thank you to the support from the General Society of Mayflower Descendants for this expanding project.

The list of Patriots with a Mayflower passenger link has grown and is still growing. This is our chance to recognize and honor our brave Patriots and our ancestors for their great sacrifices, to acknowledge with grateful hearts the signal favors we now enjoy from their establishing a form of government for our safety and happiness. We can never fully repay our Patriots and veterans for their courage, bravery and duty to protect our country and our freedoms.

A committee was never formed, but my feeling is we have a *country-wide committee* with such great members like Tom Allen in Washington state who searched many of the *Silver Books* to find our Patriots; Josephine O'Ryan in Denver who has faithfully corrected misspelled words and punctuation and often questions all the quickly compiled Patriots to assure their line of descent, which is so essential. Recently, Bill Ricker in Boston sent a long list of punctuation errors and Maura Mackowski in Arizona approached her Member Society and received permission to distribute a form to their DAR members helping to build bridges from DAR Patriot ancestors to the passengers on the *Mayflower.*

Several times the question is asked if GSMD will accept the Patriots to Passenger list as proof or if an approved application from another society will be accepted in order to join The Mayflower Society. Most heritage societies will not accept applications from another society, so the answer is no to both queries. Most of the proof documents, however, used for another society application can be submitted. The Patriots list provides the Mayflower *Silver Book* and page number for the first five/six generations, and many times the later generations are taken from approved GSMD applications. Your DAR Registrar or Member Society Historian can help you.

There are not enough words to thank all who have sent in their Patriots, not enough paper to list them all. What a great way to share our families and form many good friends across our great land. And as Maura in Arizona states on her newly drafted form, "Help the Mayflower Society grow this database and fast-track potential members by reporting your approved DAR Patriots (or spouses) who are known descendants of a passenger."

Contact me at:
flash1620@comcast.net
Muriel Curtis Cushing

Jean Foss Makes Bequest to the GSMD

▲ Jean Foss.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendants (GSMD) was the recent beneficiary of a bequest from a most kind member, Jean Willard Foss, who designated the GSMD in her Will.

Mrs. Foss, 11th generation descendant of William Brewster, made a bequest of $250,000 to the GSMD to be used toward the restoration and renovation of the Mayflower Society House. Mrs. Foss, the wife of John Houston Foss and the daughter of Edwin Tyler Willard and Miriam Bloomer, was born on March 23, 1928, in Portland, Maine. She joined the GSMD in 1955 as a member from New York, and later transferred her membership to North Carolina in 1996. She passed away at the age of 93 in Bern, North Carolina.

Mrs. Foss' bequest will help to preserve the Mayflower Society House, which is currently being renovated to rectify water damage and to improve the windows, electrical systems, foundation, shutters, plumbing and more throughout the building. Her gift is greatly appreciated and will assist in preserving the Mayflower Society House for generations to come.

If you would like to make a bequest, please contact Mark Schmidt, Executive Director.

MEMBER SOCIETY NEWS

ALABAMA

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of *(Sweet Home!)* Alabama gathered at its first in-person event in over twenty months on Saturday, October 30, 2021, at The American Village in Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama. Our special guest was General Society of Mayflower Descendants (GSMD) Governor General Jane Hurt, who presented a program on GSMD current projects, including the condition and needs of GSMD physical assets like the Mayflower Society House, its garden, and the Mayflower Meetinghouse. Governor General Hurt also announced her appointment of Alabama Society Deputy Governor Mark Chesebro to the GSMD Technology Committee.

▲ (Left to Right) Outgoing SMDAL Governor Alan Michael Davis, GSMD Governor General Jane Hurt, Incoming SMDAL Governor Kevin Sellew.

The Alabama Society elected the following officers and members to its Board of Assistants, who were sworn in by Governor General Hurt: Governor Kevin Sellew, Deputy Governor Mark Chesebro, Secretary Regena Campbell Dawson, Treasurer Dawn Lienau Reed, Historian Brenda House Gouge, Elder Nell Rose Brackett, Captain Nancy Capell Logan, Librarian and Newsletter Editor Alan Michael Davis, Member-at-Large Warren Adams, Member-at-Large Karen Whiddon Peterson, and Member-at-Large M. Inge Tingle.

Governor General Hurt also shared meals and social time with the officers and Board of Assistants on Friday night and with the entire membership on Saturday.

▲ Mark Chesebro, Deputy Governor.

AUSTRALIA

The Australian Society persevered through difficulties in 2021, including the COVID-19 pandemic, by holding several Zoom meetings and by continuing to develop our young society, which remains strong and financially sound.

Zoom meetings held in 2021 included the Australian Society Zoom meeting on April 16th, with featured Guest Speaker Sue Allan, author and researcher from Scrooby Manor, England, presenting a video; a Family Social on June 27th featuring Olivia (pianist), Matilda and Orel Lea, singing and discussing their family history; and the Annual General Meeting on November 19th, with Honored Guest Speaker, Assistant Governor General Donald Studley. New officers were also elected during 2021 and installed via Zoom by Member-at-Large Lorrie Link.

The Australian Society officers worked hard during 2021, growing our membership by sixteen percent and enrolling four junior members in our newly established Junior Membership program. Governor Quimbach attended Governor General Hurt's Webinars in April and October and Acting Deputy Governor General Steve Arnold attended the 2021 General Board of Assistants Meeting in September.

In addition, the Australian Society developed a number of partnerships with various civic and historical organizations.

Already in 2022, we have commemorated Australia Day on January 26th, our second-year charter anniversary. We look forward to commemorating the Eightieth Anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea with the Australian American Association of Brisbane on May 14th and welcoming Governor General Jane Hurt as our special guest for our Annual General Meeting on July 23-24th.

We continue to sail onward!

CALIFORNIA/OREGON/WASHINGTON

Thanksgiving of 1621 may have happened quite spontaneously when two distinct cultures found themselves sharing life together as they celebrated an abundant harvest.

This past November, three Societies decided to share a mutual Compact Day Meeting inspired by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic!

On November 21st, ninety members of the Orange County Colony of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California met in person with both the Oregon Society and Washington Society joining them via Zoom to hear the Mayflower Compact read in the dialect of 1621 by Deputy Director of Plimoth Patuxet Museums Richard Pickering.

One hundred seventy-seven General Society members from across the Pacific time zone enjoyed Director Pickering's explanation of the importance of the Mayflower Compact and a lively presentation on the actual festivities of the First Thanksgiving at Plymouth in 1621.

Necessity is, indeed, "the mother of invention," and this new way of meeting had great results. Members loved hearing from an historical expert and roleplayer in Pilgrim history, live from the site of the First Thanksgiving held 400 years ago in Plymouth.

Many, in all three Member Societies, commented on how inspiring it was to hear the First Thanksgiving story from facts gathered by Pickering (who also serves as Chief Historian at Plimoth Patuxet Museums). In addition, members expressed how wonderful it was to see cousins across the borders in neighboring states! Even as our ancestors had a celebration in 1621, 400 years later their descendants enjoyed the same delight in sharing together.

(Pictures taken by California Governor Scott Miller at Orange County Colony Society)

▲ Luncheon attendees.

▲ Richard Pickering.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

How did two members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the District of Columbia celebrate the 4th of July in Washington, DC?

DC Mayflower Society Treasurer Kent Boese and Past Governor Annie John were invited to attend the annual July 4th wreath laying at the gravesite of Elbridge Gerry in the Congressional Cemetery. Gerry is the only signer of the Declaration of Independence buried in the District of Columbia.

▲ Ms. Annie John, Past Governor, and Mr. Kent Boese, current Treasurer.

The event was sponsored by the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution (DCSAR). As has been the tradition since 1953, the event is a gathering to which Lineage, Patriotic, Fraternal and Service organizations, as well as unaffiliated individuals, are invited, bringing together friends who belong to one or more of these organizations. The event takes place annually at the Congressional Cemetery, located at 1801 E Street SE, Washington, DC. DCSAR presents a wreath and provides cut flowers for all others to place on Elbridge Gerry's grave in honor of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. As you will see in the photo, dress is "summer chic" – blazers, light dresses, straw hats, and fans appropriate to a subtropical July morning in Washington!

The DCSAR has done a wonderful job keeping his gravesite clean and well-marked. It was a beautiful event, which also honored DC and Capitol Police law enforcement officers. Let's plan on being there next year and every year!

For more information about Gerry, see his Find a Grave entry https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/388/elbridge-gerry.

FLORIDA

Florida Colonies, Patriots, and The Liberty Tree

▲ Liberty Tree Plaque.

Many of our Florida Mayflower members also belong to other heritage societies, especially Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), and are active in both societies honoring the sacrifices, courage and bravery of our ancestors, Patriots and fallen heroes. In October, Florida members of three neighboring colonies united with DAR and SAR members in the dedication of the Liberty Tree by the placement of a plaque in the Veteran's Memorial Park in Port Charlotte.

Mayflower members participating in the program and also in the SAR Color Guard were [left to right below] - Lt. Col. Robert McGuire, Florida SAR Southwest Regional Vice President and wife Anne McGuire, former DAR Regent and past Colony Treasurer, both members of the Henry Samson Colony of Fort Myers; Katherine Adamo, former DAR Regent and Governor of the Elizabeth Tilley Colony of Sarasota; Major Ronald "Ron" Peck, Charlotte Chapter SAR President, and Henry Samson Colony member; Reynolds "Ren" Cushing, former SAR Charlotte Chapter Vice President, former GSMD Captain General, past Florida Governor and past Governor of both Henry Samson Colony and Elizabeth Tilley Colony and wife Muriel Curtis Cushing, past Florida State Historian; Robert Weisensee, dual Charlotte and Caloosa SAR Chapters, and Elizabeth Tilley Colony member; Robert "Bob" Haff, Charlotte Chapter SAR Treasurer, and Henry Samson Colony member; Col. Garald "Robbie" Robinson, dual Tampa and Clearwater SAR Chapters, and Vice Governor of the William Bradford Colony of Tampa; and (not shown) Taylor Walton, Vice President Charlotte SAR Chapter, and Elizabeth Tilley Colony member.

▲ Mayflower members joining SAR and DAR members at dedication.

HAWAI'I

▲ Peter Arenstam with Hawai'i Society Governor, Lynda Hylander, in front of the fireplace in the original section of the Jabez Howland House.

Aloha! The Hawai'i Society of Mayflower Descendants keeps sailing along in the middle of the Pacific via Zoom. In spite of being unable to meet in person, Zoom allows our many far-flung members to join in our activities, and I would encourage those who have not already done so, to tune in next time. We would love to see you!

Our Compact Meeting this past November was a rousing success. Our speaker was Peter Arenstam, Executive Director of the Pilgrim John Howland Society in Plymouth, speaking on "The Historic Mayflower Voyage, Trials and Tribulations." Peter has a lot of experience on the *Mayflower II* and the shallop, *Elizabeth Tilley*, and his presentation was most enjoyable and informative. We also viewed a video prepared by Peter, of members of the Pilgrim John Howland Society reading the Mayflower Compact at Grandfather John's gravesite at Burial Hill and in the front room of the Jabez Howland House.

Our annual meeting will be held in March. Watch your email for more information. We're keeping a close eye on COVID-19 restrictions, but here's hoping we can have a hybrid meeting, Zoom and in person! In the meantime, the Hawai'i Society hopes everyone had a merry holiday, and sends good wishes to all.

INDIANA

It is with great sadness that the Indiana Society recognizes the passing of past Indiana Society Governor Robert Marr Jr. on November 4, 2021. A descendant of John Howland, Robert joined the Indiana Society in 1999 and played an active role in its leadership.

Robert served as Governor from 2004-2007. Under his leadership, the program "Pilgrim in the Schools" began in 2006. Kevin Stonerock, a professional actor, was sent to Plimoth Plantation, now known

as Plimoth Patuxet Museums, by the Indiana Society and trained to portray Mayflower passenger Stephen Hopkins. The presentation, performed in elementary schools, depicts an accurate portrayal of the struggles and values of our ancestors. During Robert's tenure as governor, the membership of our Society grew and our Scholarship Program was made secure for the long-term. Our membership database was consolidated and became web-based, and attendance at the member luncheons continued to grow as members enjoyed programs and the company of their cousins.

In addition to being Governor, Robert served as Captain in 2001. As Program Chair, he planned interesting programs and engaging speakers/performers for the meetings. He also served as Deputy Governor before becoming Governor. From 2007-2010 Robert served as GSMD Assistant General (AG) – Indiana, as a member on the General Society's General Board of Assistants (GBOA). In 2016, he was recognized for his outstanding service with a Certificate of Commendation presented to him at the GBOA Meeting in Indianapolis. Always a gentleman, kind, and dependable, he is survived by his wife, siblings, and many nieces and nephews.

With the perseverance of our ancestors, the Indiana Society held our Fall Membership Meeting via Zoom on November 20, 2021. Although we miss our in-person gatherings, the business of the Society, educational presentations, and fellowship were still accomplished.

▲ Robert Marr, ISMD Past Governor.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Society Celebrates its 75th Anniversary

On November 13, 2021, the Louisiana Society held a belated 75th Anniversary celebration in honor of its founding on July 14, 1945. The Louisiana Society returned to the place of its founding, the historic Antoine's Restaurant in the French Quarter of New Orleans. Pink was the chromatin color for this event held in the Twelfth Night Room.

On this occasion, the Louisiana Society also marked its commemoration of the 400th Anniversary of the First Thanksgiving held by the Pilgrims and the Wampanoags in 1621. Deviating slightly from the original menu, the attendees enjoyed local favorites, including Shrimp Remoulade, Fish Amandine, and Pecan Bread Pudding.

In addition to the routine of the Society business meeting, Guest Speaker William Allerton, himself a descendant, presented a brief talk on "Why the Pilgrims Matter." Before the end of the meeting, Governor David Green read William Bradford's description of the First Thanksgiving, as recorded in *Of Plymouth Plantation*.

The Louisiana Society is looking forward to many events in 2022, especially its long-awaited Cotillion, which will be held the weekend of November 12th.

OHIO

The Ohio Mayflower Society held its Annual Meeting and 400th Commemorations on October 1-2, 2021. Although the hotel restaurant was closed, the Ohio Society sponsored a Pasta Bar on Friday night. Not only was a good meal enjoyed by all, but attendees stayed throughout the evening to meet new members and applicants and to greet cousins they had not seen for a couple of years. Kudos to our 400th Co-Chairs Beth Anderson, Cincinnati Colony, and Hilda Pappas, Columbus Colony Lt. Governor, for a truly once in a lifetime event.

Saturday was filled with two wonderful presentations by Noelle Granger, author of *The Last Pilgrim*, messages from GSMD Member-at-Large Jane Schleinzer, sales tables, various genealogy society information tables, Ohio Society Cookbook rollout, a traditional Thanksgiving luncheon, passenger roll call, memorial service, business meeting and member recognitions.

▲ Saturday luncheon.

▲ Saturday night pasta meal.

Billington Family Society

Marty Flanagan, Governor

▲ Billington Medallion.

The Billington Family Society-(BFS) is a relatively new family society. It was formed in September 2017 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Members trace their lineage to the Billington family who sailed in 1620 on the *Mayflower* to the New World. The family includes John, the father, Elinor, the mother, John Jr. and Francis.

Membership in BFS is comprised of associate members and regular members. Regular members prove an ancestral line from themselves to one of the members of the Billington family who arrived on the *Mayflower* in 1620. Associates do not have a proven line to a member of the Billington family but are interested in supporting the mission of the organization. The BFS mission is financed through membership fees and donations.

The BFS holds triennial meetings in Plymouth, Massachusetts, during GSMD Congress Meetings. The 2020 BFS meeting was rescheduled and held on September 12, 2021, at the Hotel 1620 in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Members who attended the 2021 meeting enjoyed a tour that was full of fun and adventure. Highlights of the tour included stops at (1) a farm and local museums that had been lived on and worked by many generations of descendants of Francis and Christian (Penn Eaton) Billington; (2) Nemasket Cemetery in Middleborough, Massachusetts, where Francis Billington is buried; (3) a pond found by English-speaking Wampanoag John Sassamon, considered to be a major catalyst for the start of King Philip's War; (4) Anawan Rock at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, site of the capture on August 28, 1676, of Anawan, War Chief of the Pocasset People, by Captain Benjamin Church and his colonial soldiers, the final event of King Philip's War; (5) Newman Church and Park, one of the oldest cemeteries in America containing stone carvings that trace three distinct periods of mortuary art; (6) the Carpenter Museum in Rehoboth followed by a picnic lunch Billington style; (7) the Woodcock Garrison where costumed staff provided a private tour of the Garrison; and (8) the Angle Tree Stone of the Plymouth Colony which marks the crook in the border that separated Massachusetts Bay Colony and Plymouth Colony. These are locations where the Billington family had been involved in King Philip's War.

If you are a Billington descendant and would like to join the Society, see more information on our website: www.billingtonfamilysociety.org.

Contact information for the Billington Family Society:

Web site: www.billingtonfamilysociety.org
Email: billingtonfamilysociety@gmail.com
Mailing address:
Billington Family Society
PO Box 187
Brandon, FL 33509

▲ Billingtons visiting the Angle Tree Stone.

Mayflower Families Meet Again

William Porteous

Shortly after retirement, I began working on family genealogy, continuing the limited research done by my parents, William Lee and Mable (Hamlin) Porteous.

My father's maternal grandmother, Linda (Doty) Porteous, had died the year he was born, so he never had a chance to talk with her about family history. As both her father, William Doty, and her father's father, Amasa Doty, had died extremely poor and were buried in unmarked graves, it may not have been a subject she was interested in talking about. Moreover, her father died when she was twelve, so family history knowledge was scarce.

As Amasa Doty was chronicled in the General Society of Mayflower Descendants' (GSMD) *Mayflower Families* series, it was easy to surmise a connection. Finding the evidence to support the relationship was more of a challenge, but on April 28, 2014, my GSMD application was approved by the Historian General. I was in the tenth generation from Edward Doty, an indentured servant who arrived in the New World on the *Mayflower*.

Roger Conant, one of my mother's ancestors, settled in Massachusetts a few years after the Pilgrims' arrival. Hoping there might be a Mayflower connection, I began researching possibilities.

Tracing a Mayflower relation through my mother's Conant ancestors proved fruitless. Another possible path was my mother's great-grandfather, Warren Smith, who had been born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Early birth records in Massachusetts were only kept at the town level and most towns in the county either did not keep records before the 1880s or they had been lost in a town hall fire. Interest in this line faded.

With COVID-19 restrictions and two vacations canceled in the spring of 2020, I revisited my Smith ancestry. I found there was sufficient online information to suspect my mother was a descendant of Thomas Rogers through her great-grandfather, Warren Smith. Shuttered libraries made getting the documentation more of a challenge. I could, at least, visit the graves of my ancestors in Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, photograph their gravestones, and map their locations.

My GSMD supplemental application was approved on August 24, 2021, by the Historian General, verifying that I was in the eleventh generation from Thomas Rogers.

Warren Smith's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all named Joshua Smith, and in the Rogers line. The eldest Joshua Smith's wife was Mercy Snow. Although not part of my supplemental application, Mercy Snow is also in the GSMD's *Mayflower Families* series as the great-great-granddaughter of Mayflower passenger Stephen Hopkins. Thus, I was also in the eleventh generation from Stephen Hopkins.

▲ Left: Mable Hamlin at Campbell Hall, right: Captain William and Mable Porteous, 1943.

The Hopkins family consisted of Stephen, his second wife, three children, and indentured servants. I am a descendant through his daughter, Constance, and one of his indentured servants. I am not a descendant by the marriage of Constance and an indentured servant. While Constance is in my Hopkins line, the indentured servant was Edward Doty, in my original Mayflower line. In other words, and unbeknownst to my parents, my father's seventh-great-grandfather was an indentured servant to my mother's eighth-great-grandfather.

My parents, Doty descendant William L. Porteous and Hopkins and Rogers descendant Mable Hamlin, met working meal service in Campbell Hall at Michigan State College before World War II. Dad's furlough from the Army to give Mom an engagement ring was cut short by the bombing of Pearl Harbor. A little over a year later, Dad again obtained leave, and Mom got their wedding organized with one week's notice. Mom and Dad died in 2010 and 2017, respectively. While their courtship has been covered elsewhere,[1] I wish I could have told them the Mayflower part of their story!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank all the volunteers at the GSMD who processed my supplemental application, despite COVID-19. Also, thanks to Ann Sindelar, of the Cleveland History Center, who retrieved and scanned key documentation for me when the center was closed to the public.

1 Bazzett, Timothy, *Love War & Polio, The life and Times of Young Bill Porteous,* Rathole Books, Reed City, 2007.

After the *Mayflower* – Part One of Three

W. Becket Soule

INTRODUCTION

After the *Mayflower* returned to England in 1621, ships with passengers were sent to the new settlement of Plymouth at the rate of about one a year, either by Thomas Weston on behalf of the Merchant Adventurers, or with those who travelled "on their own particular," i.e., paying their own way. These ships were:

1. The *Fortune* in 1621;
2. The *Paragon* in 1622;[1] and
3. The *Anne* and the *Little James* in 1623.

None of these ships has a passenger manifest, or a list of those on board, which survives. Only by looking at other sources, principally the 1623 division of land and the 1627 division of cattle, as well as other surviving evidence, can the names of the passengers be assembled.

This article on the *Fortune*, and the next two articles in this series, will describe these voyages, and try to establish what events followed the return of the *Mayflower* to England and who were the passengers on each of these ships. This year heralds the four hundredth anniversary of these voyages "after the *Mayflower*."

All dates will be given according to the Julian calendar ("old style") in use in England and Plymouth at the time. To change dates to the Gregorian calendar in use in most of Europe at the time, and almost universally now, simply add ten days to the "old style" date.

THE RETURN OF THE *MAYFLOWER*

The *Mayflower*'s captain and crew said goodbye to Governor Carver and company at the beginning of April, 1621. Master Williamson, the ship's merchant [purser], appointed by William Mullins an overseer of his will, took a copy to England for probate, with many letters, keepsakes, and other communications to Adventurers and friends. There was very little lading, chiefly skins and roots: the Pilgrims had hoped to load the *Mayflower* up with goods that could be sold in England. Unfortunately, for the investment of thousands of pounds, all the Adventurers received in return was "a pile of ballast stones and a few native artifacts."[2] There was a distinct possibility that the financial backers might withdraw further financial support. On 5 April 1621, the *Mayflower* began her speedy, uneventful homeward run, of only thirty-one days, arriving in England on 6 May 1621, having been absent on her "round-trip voyage" from her sailing port 296 days. The return journey was about half the length of the outward journey.

Upon the ship's return, Thomas Weston and the Merchant Adventurers were shocked with the letters describing the difficulties and disasters of the previous winter: the stories of what Captain Jones had witnessed, the realisation that the settlers had decided to build on a site that was outside of their grant, and, perhaps most of all, the empty hold that brought back nothing with which they could recoup their investment. Weston got to work immediately, putting together another ship to return and assist the settlers.

Weston scrambled to put together a group of additional settlers – some had been passengers on the *Speedwell*, who had stayed in England because there was not enough room on the overcrowded *Mayflower* for them to make their intended 1620 journey. Others were the people Weston could gather quickly from London: most of the passengers on the *Fortune* have been identified as being from the London area, which suggests that they were ready and available for a quick departure when Weston was looking for passengers. Others clearly had previous connections with the Plymouth colonists: one was Elder William Brewster's son, another was Edward and Gilbert Winslow's younger brother, and several had connections with the Leiden congregation, such as Philip Delano and Edward Bumpas (their anglicised names). Chief among the passengers waiting to make the crossing was Robert Cushman, who had been handling much of the colonists' business in London, and had originally intended to make the crossing with the *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell*, but decided to remain in England when the *Speedwell* was abandoned.[3]

When news from Plymouth arrived in England that the settlers had landed and established a home outside of the area in which they were authorised to do so, the Merchant Adventurers (i.e., the stockholders in the Plimouth Plantation) led by John Peirce went to the Council of New England to get the Pilgrims the rights to live and to establish a government of their own at Plymouth. The result was the 1621 Pierce Patent, which superseded the Mayflower Compact and gave them a much surer legal claim to the land on which they were living. Dated 1 June 1621, the Second Pierce Patent is thus the oldest existing New England foundation document in the United States. This remarkable document, signed by five Englishmen, gave each settler 100 acres of ground and "all such liberties,[4] privileges, profits and commodities" as the land and rivers "shall yield." It also references the "churches, schools, hospitals, townhouses, and bridges" the Mayflower passengers and subsequent English colonists would build in America.[5]

THE VOYAGE OF THE *FORTUNE*

At fifty-five tons displacement, about one-third the tonnage of the *Mayflower* and about the size of the *Speedwell*, the *Fortune* was tasked with delivering thirty-five new settlers to the Plymouth Colony. The Master (captain) was Thomas Barton. Thomas Weston wrote a letter to the new colony on 6 July,[6] chastising the colonists for falling so far short of their agreement, addressed it to the man whom he thought was the leader (John Carver, who had died eight months earlier), and bundled this all on the small ship and sent it, without supplies, to – he did not know where. The *Fortune* must have set sail not long afterwards, carrying passengers, the scolding letter from Weston, and the Second Pierce Patent. It was here that things started to go wrong. According to reports, the *Fortune* was at sea for ***four months***, or *twice* the length of the *Mayflower*'s voyage. For almost a full month, the ship was unable to clear the English Channel because of contrary winds.

When the *Fortune* arrived on Friday, 9 November 1621, almost exactly one year after the *Mayflower* anchored at the same spot at what is now Provincetown, they had only the vaguest ideas of where the Pilgrims were. No one on the ship had been to New England, much less Plymouth. The *Fortune*, after staying a couple of days near the present day location of Provincetown and not sure where to go or what to do, started to move slowly along the inner shore of Cape Cod, looking for signs of the *Mayflower* passengers. During the transit from Cape Cod to Plymouth the *Fortune* passengers were shocked by the barren and bleak shoreline, much as the *Mayflower* passengers had been. The *Fortune* passengers found it hard to believe that anything could exist in such a forbidding land. Bradford wrote that they "there saw nothing but a naked and barren place. They then began to think what should become of them, if the people here were dead or cut off by the Indians. They began to consult (on some speeches that some of the seamen had cast out) to take the sails from the yard lest the ship should go away and leave them there. But the master, hearing of it, gave them good words and told them if anything but well should have befallen the people here, he hoped he had victuals enough to carry them to Virginia, and whilst he had a bit they should have their part, which gave them good satisfaction."[7]

On Saturday, 10 November, "the Indians bring us Word of [the *Fortune*] being near unto them, but thought it to be a Frenchman: and indeed for ourselves we expected not a friend so soon. But when we perceived that she made for our bay, the governor commanded a great piece to be shot off to call Home such as are abroad at Work. Whereupon every man, yea, boy, that could handle a gun, were ready, with full resolution that, if she were an enemy, we would stand in our just defence, not fearing them. But God provided better for us than we supposed."[8] Not only did the *Fortune* not know where the Plymouth Colony had set up, the Plymouth Colony had not known that Weston was sending another ship with further settlers. Contrary to conditions on the *Mayflower* one year earlier, everyone on the *Fortune* seemed to be in good health upon arrival, despite having been on board for four months. One birth was recorded soon after arrival – Martha Ford gave birth to a son on the day the *Fortune* reached Plymouth, although her husband may have died about that time.[9]

ROBERT CUSHMAN IN PLYMOUTH

Robert Cushman had brought the sober news that those who had financed the voyage were displeased and required the Pilgrims to sign an amended contract. The amended contract greatly benefitted the Pilgrims with additional support from their financiers: Cushman and Bradford convinced them to sign. During his short visit to New England he would make a contribution of a spiritual nature, as well: Cushman was committed to the

extreme Protestantism the Pilgrims espoused, and had spent time in prison in England for his beliefs. In 1619 he wrote *The Cry of a Stone*, detailing his experience and on the fact that the Church of England was no church.[10] The title of his sermon in Plymouth on Sunday, 9 December was "The Sin and Danger of Self-Love and the Sweetness of True Friendship," with teaching and exhortation as to the danger of selfishness and how to live a godly, unselfish life.[11] Although the language is somewhat difficult for us to read today, it is an excellent sermon, and parts are quite moving. It is credited with changing the settlers' minds so that they finally agreed to the contract. And undoubtedly occasioned complaints that all sermons are about money.

THE RETURN OF THE *FORTUNE*

Bradford composed a letter to Thomas Weston in answer to the Governor John Carver letter that had been carried on the *Fortune*: "Sir: Your large letter written to Mr. Carver, and dated the 6th of July, 1621, I have received the 10th of November, wherein (after the apology made for yourself) you lay many heavy imputations upon him and us all. Touching him, he is departed this life, and now is at rest in the Lord from all those troubles and encumbrances with which we are yet to strive. He needs not my apology; for his care and pains was so great for the common good, both ours and yours, as that therewith (it is thought) he oppressed himself and shortened his days; of whose loss we cannot sufficiently complain. At great charges in this adventure, I confess you have been, and many losses may sustain; but the loss of his and many other honest and industrious men's lives, cannot be valued at any price. Of the one, there may be hope of recovery, but the other no recompence can make good. But I will not insist in general, but come more particularly to the things themselves. You greatly blame us for keeping the ship so long in the country, and then to send her away empty. She lay 5 weeks at Cape Cod, whilst with many a weary step (after a long journey) and the endurance of many a hard brunt, we sought out in the foul winter a place of habitation. Then we went in so tedious a time to make provision to shelter us and our goods, about which labour, many of our arms & legs can tell us to this day we were not negligent. But it pleased God to visit us then with death daily, and with so general a disease, that the living were scarce able to bury the dead; and the well not in any measure sufficient to tend the sick. And now to be so greatly blamed, for not freighting the ship, doth indeed go near us, and much discourage us. But you say you know we will pretend weakness; and do you think we had not cause? Yes, you tell us you believe it, but it was more weakness of judgment, then of hands. Our weakness herein is great we confess, therefore we will bear this check patiently amongst the rest, till God send us wiser men. But they which told you we spent so much time in discoursing & consulting, &c., their hearts can tell their tongues, they lie. They cared not, so they might salve their own sores, how they wounded others. Indeed, it is our calamity that we are (beyond expectation) yoked with some ill conditioned people, who will never do good, but corrupt and abuse others, &c."[12]

The *Fortune* departed Plymouth for England on Wednesday, 12 December; Robert Cushman returned, carrying the signed agreement of the settlers with the London Merchant Adventurers (obtaining this agreement may have been the primary purpose of the *Fortune*'s voyage), as well as a manuscript account of the first year of the Pilgrims in New England that would become known as *Mourt's Relation*. But fortune was not with the ship of that name on the return. Apparently due to a major navigation error, the ship sailed hundreds of miles off course from England, south-east into the Bay of Biscay off the coast of Vendee, north of La Rochelle. About five weeks into her voyage, on 19 January 1622 and not far from the fortified Ile d'Yeu, a French warship (or, according to other accounts, French pirates) overtook the *Fortune* which was off-course about 350 sea miles southeast from where they should be – Land's End and the English Channel. It seems the *Fortune*'s master mistook the long peninsula of Brittany in western France for the Lizard Peninsula on the southwestern end of England and then strayed off down the French Atlantic coast to be taken by the French. Although the *Fortune* was not considered an enemy ship, France at this time was undergoing Huguenot rebel activities and any English vessel coming close to their shore was suspected of aiding the rebels and was liable for search and seizure. The French stopped and boarded the *Fortune*, which was then seized. Although the *Fortune* was not carrying contraband, the French governor seized her guns, cargo and rigging. The governor locked the ship's master in a dungeon and kept Cushman and the crew on board under guard. After thirteen days they were freed, but without the *Fortune's* cargo of valuable beaver skins, otter pelts, and wood. The *Fortune* finally arrived back into the Thames on 17 February 1621/22.[13]

The loss of the *Fortune*'s valuable cargo dealt a severe financial loss to the Merchant Adventurers who by this time had little hope of recouping their investment in either the *Fortune* or the *Mayflower*. Because of this loss, the Merchant Adventurers were reorganized in 1626 in conjunction with Plymouth Colony leaders, in an effort to restructure financial agreements and for Plymouth Colony eventually to pay its creditors. The colonists did not have the money, but agreed to pay £200 installments for nine years – this payment plan might have been the first debt management program in American history. Like just about everything else in this tale, it did not go quite as planned. The Pilgrims ended up taking twenty-three years to pay off their debt.[14] The next article will look at the Perils of the *Paragon*: a

failed attempt to supply the starving Plymouth Colony with new settlers and provisions.

APPENDIX: PASSENGERS ON THE *FORTUNE*

Both Bradford in his journal and Edward Winslow in *Good Newes from New England* state that there were thirty-five passengers on the *Fortune* when it landed in November 1621.[15] There was no passenger list or manifest for this ship, or for any other ship that landed in Plymouth in the 1620s. Attempts to list the passengers of the *Fortune* and come up with thirty-five have thus far been singularly unsuccessful. Some commentators state that the number thirty-five does not include women or children, or is just an estimate, or was not remembered correctly; one lists Edward Bumpas twice (with two different spellings), and still only comes up with thirty-four.[16] Winslow wrote his recollection a matter of days after they arrived, and while Bradford may have copied Winslow's number when writing *Of Plimoth Plantation* twenty years later, he was certainly there when the passengers landed and must have had a first-hand recollection with which to compare Winslow's number. Although Banks records that there was only one woman on the ship (Martha Ford), he notes that several of the passengers were married by 1623, although where they would have found brides is unknown – all of the unmarried women in Plymouth have been otherwise accounted for.[17]

There appear to be several families, or parts of families, on board (the number of persons is given in parentheses):

(2) William **Bassett** and his wife Elizabeth **Bassett**;

(1) Jonathan **Brewster**, eldest son of William Brewster (who was already in Plymouth);

(2) Robert **Cushman** and his son Thomas **Cushman**;

(2) Thomas **Flavell** and his **son** (name unknown). His wife arrived on the *Anne*, but they are not in the 1627 cattle division, and so they may have died or, more likely, returned to England;

(5) Mrs. Martha **Ford** (maiden name unknown), her **husband** (name unknown); John **Ford** (b. 1617), Martha **Ford** (b. 1619), a **son** born when the *Fortune* arrived in Cape Cod (died soon afterward; name unknown);

(2) William **Palmer** and his son William **Palmer**; and

(1) John **Winslow**, brother of Edward Winslow (who was already in Plymouth).

This list accounts for fifteen persons (including three women), or forty-three percent of the passengers. The following passengers appear in the 1623 Plymouth land division, but *not* in the 1627 cattle division or any other record, and thus they must have died or returned to England in the meantime: (eight, each given an asterisk in the concluding list) William **Beale**, John **Cannon**, William **Conner**, Augustin **Nicolas**, William **Pitt**, Hugh **Stacy**, James **Steward**, and William **Tench**. Each received a single acre in the 1623 land division, which would suggest that they were all unmarried men; some might have been servants for other investors who had not yet come to New England. This total equals twenty-three (two-thirds of the total number).

An obvious source of passengers would be those who had come from Leiden on the *Speedwell*, but were unable to continue the journey when the *Speedwell* was abandoned, since there was not enough room on the horribly overcrowded *Mayflower*. A number of unmarried young men did go on the *Mayflower*, but these sailed for reasons such as being part of a family relationship with other passengers, being hired because they had skills necessary to the new community, or being indentured to a passenger. We know that twenty people disembarked at Plymouth (England), and did not get back on the *Mayflower*. Six of these were Richard Warren's wife and five daughters: they were on the ill-fated *Paragon* and then on the *Anne*. Robert (and probably Thomas) Cushman were also in the group that stayed, and arrived a year later on the *Fortune*. A *very* obscure passage in a 1625 letter from Thomas Blossom to William Bradford *might* mean that Blossom and his (unnamed) son were on the *Speedwell*, but did not continue the journey. That leaves ten *Speedwell*-but-not-*Mayflower* passengers to be accounted for.

We know of several members of the Leiden congregation who were on the *Fortune*: all unmarried young men in their late teens or early twenties. If they had originally been on the *Speedwell*, and had remained in England because they could easily get work there and could take the next boat to America (whenever that would sail), it is reasonable to think that they would have stayed in touch with Thomas Weston and would have been able to leave at a moment's notice. Four of these were Edward Bumpas, Philip Delano, Thomas Morton, and Moses Simonson.

Becket Soule is pastor of Saint Margaret of Scotland Catholic Church in Maggie Valley, North Carolina, and (retired, but still active) Professor of Canon Law at Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Ontario. In addition to serving as Book Review Editor for *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine* and the North Carolina Genealogical Society *Journal*, he is an officer of the Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Society of Mayflower Descendants in North Carolina.

The *Fortune* (1621):

1. John Adams
2. William Bassett
3. Elizabeth Bassett
4. William Beale*
5. Edward Bompasse (Bumpas)
6. Jonathan Brewster
7. Clement Briggs
8. John Cannon*
9. William Conner (Coner)*
10. Robert Cushman
11. Thomas Cushman
12. Stephen Deane
13. Philip Delano
14. Thomas Flavell
15. (son) Flavell
16. _____ Ford
17. Mrs. Martha Ford
18. John Ford
19. Martha Ford
20. (son) Ford
21. Robert Hicks (Hix)
22. William Hilton
23. Benedict Morgan
24. Thomas Morton
25. Augustine (Austen) Nicolas*
26. William Palmer
27. William Palmer (son)
28. William Pitt*
29. Thomas Prence
30. Moses Simonson
31. Hugh Stacy*
32. James Steward*
33. William Tench*
34. John Winslow
35. William Wright

1 The *Paragon* departed from England, headed for Plymouth, but turned back – twice – and never arrived: more about this in the next article. Other ships did reach Plymouth during this year, but the *Sparrow*, *Charitie*, and the *Swan* were sent to establish a new colony outside of Plymouth Colony.

2 Nathaniel Philbrick, *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community, and War* (New York: Viking, 2006), p. 103.

3 For Cushman's story of the final chaotic events before the *Mayflower's* crossing, see William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation.* Samuel Eliot Morison, ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002), pp. 54-57.

4 "Liberty" here is used in a technical, legal sense, and not, as we now tend to, meaning personal freedoms.

5 See Eugene A. Stratton, *Plymouth Colony: Its History and People, 1620-1691* (Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1986), pp. 393-397. The 400-year-old parchment document with four brown wax seals has been restored by specialists at the Northeast Document Conservation Centre in Massachusetts, and is on display at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth. The conservators locally humidified and flattened small, folded areas of damage and repaired tears in the parchment. The document was then tension mounted to create a secure display and housing system that would account for the dimensional changes of parchment, the weight of the document, and the suspended wax seals. A number of linen threads were adhered to the edges of the parchment, wrapped around the edge of the mounting board, and secured to the reverse of the board. These linen threads, held in even tension around the parchment, expand and contract in an opposite manner to the parchment with changes in relative humidity. The threads were sewn through a layer of fine, lightweight linen to create the appearance that the object was floating within the mount. The full text is transcribed by Caleb Johnson, and a picture of the patent is shown, at **http://mayflowerhistory.com/pierce-patent**.

6 Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation* (Morison ed.), p. 93.

7 Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation* (Morison ed.), p. 92.

8 Alexander Young, *Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers* (Boston: Little and Brown, 1841), p. 235.

9 For a fuller description of this family, see Frances Barclay, "Goodwife Martha Ford, alias 'Widow' Ford, Her Second Husband, Peter Browne, and Her Children," TAG 42 (1966): pp. 35-42.

10 Robert Cushman, *The Cry of a Stone: A Treatise Showing What is Right Matter, Form and Government of the Visible Church of Christ.* ed. Michael R. Paulick and James W. Baker. Plymouth: GSMD, 2016.

11 Cushman's sermon was first printed in England (1621) and later in America (Boston, 1846). The latter half of the sermon, on the sweetness of friendship, does not seem to have been included in either of the publications. I have spent some time trying to see if any of that part of the sermon has survived, and it does not appear that any of it has.

12 Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation* (Morison ed.), pp. 94-95.

13 See W. N. Sainsbury, *Calendar of State Papers Colonial, America and West Indies: Volume 1, 1574-1660* (London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1860), p. 124: "Complaint of certain adventurers and inhabitants of New England, of the seizure of their ship the *Fortune*, by a French man of war, Capt. Fontenau de Pennart, who took Thomas Barton, master, and the rest of the Company prisoners to the Isle

of Rhé, where the Marquis de Cera, the Governor, pillaged all their goods in beaver skins, &c., to the value of 500£, and treated them with the greatest indignities for thirteen days, when they were discharged." The *State Papers* give the date of this entry as "1630?" Also Alan James, *The Navy and Government in Early Modern France, 1572-1661.* Royal Historical Society Studies in History. New Series 40. (Suffolk [UK]: Boydell Press, 2004), pp. 25-28. Captain John Smith, in his *New England's Trials,* gives an account of this voyage: "Within a moneth they returned here for England, laded with clapboord, wainscot and walnut, with about three hogsheads of Beuer skins and some Saxefras, the 13th of December, and drawing neare our coast, was taken by a Frenchman, set out by the Marquis of Cera, Gouemour of Ile Deu [Dieu] on the coast of Poytou, where they kept the ship, imprisoned the Master and companie, took from them to the value of about 500 pounds and after 14 days sent them home with a poore supply of victuall, their owne being devoured by the Marquis and his hungry servants; they arriued at London the 14th of Februarie." Edward Arber, ed. *Travels and Works of Captain John Smith* (Edinburgh: John Grant, 1910), p. 260.

14 Stratton, *Plymouth Colony*, pp. 27, 32, 36.

15 William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation* (Morison ed.), pp. 90, 92: "In November, about that time twelvemonth that themselves came, there came in a small ship to them unexpected or looked for, in which came Mr. Cushman (so much spoken of before) and with him thirty-five persons to remain and live in the plantation; which did not a little rejoice them." Kelly Wisecup, ed. *"Good News from New England" by Edward Winslow: A Scholarly Edition* (Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 2014), p. 58: "The Good Ship called the *Fortune*, which in the Month of *Novemb*, 1621. (blessed be God) brought us a new supply of thirty-five persons, was not long departed our Coast, ere the Great People of *Nanohigganset*, which are reported to be many thousands strong, began to breathe forth many threats against us, not withstanding their desired and obtained peace with us in the fore-going summer."

16 Charles Edward Banks, *Planters of the Commonwealth* (Boston: Houghton Miflin, 1930), pp. 50-52 claims "only thirty-two are known by name"; Banks' *The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2006) lists biographies of all *Fortune* passengers, pp. 105-131; Stratton, *Plymouth Colony,* includes the 1623 Division of Land (*Fortune* passengers), pp. 415-417; the 1626 Purchasers, pp. 419-420; the 1627 Division of Cattle, pp. 421-426. The duplication of Edward Bumpas is at https://www.geni.com/projects/Great-Migration-Passengers-of-the-Fortune-1621/5223.

17 Banks, *English Ancestry of the Pilgrim Fathers*, p. 104.

Susannah Bishop and Her Relationship to the Buckmaster and Scofield Families: An Analysis of Established and Potential Pilgrim Lines

Christopher B. Locke

INTRODUCTION

Philip Delano of the "Fortune" 1621 and His Descendants in the Fifth and Sixth Generations is a multivolume genealogy that was published beginning in 2002 by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants (GSMD). These books were compiled by Muriel Curtis Cushing.

The *Fortune* was the second ship sent to the Plymouth Colony by the Merchant Adventurers Investment Group of London – financial backers of the Mayflower voyage – making it an historically important ship. William Bradford's record of the 1623 Division of Land list, coupled with the work of several Mayflower scholars, has resulted in the identification of many of the passengers on the *Fortune*. The Philip Delano work lays out genealogical data associated with those families, beginning with that particular Walloon passenger and his nuclear family.

The upshot is that travelers on the *Fortune* are often closely linked to Mayflower Pilgrims by way of inter-marriage or family reunion. As a result, the Philip Delano work is regularly used to build genealogical arguments intended to prove Mayflower Pilgrim lines to GSMD.

THE ANALYTIC SETTING

The Buckmaster and Scofield family analysis on the following pages is intended to strengthen certain findings published in the Delano work by providing improved evidence. It also extends that genealogy work toward the present, while highlighting and navigating a complex set of family events, including early death, remarriage and a blended family.

Philip Delano family number 549, child number 7, (Delano #549vii) records the life of Susannah Bishop (1797-1862), her proposed spouses, and her children. Susannah Bishop's grandparents were Fortunatus Sherman (1728-1803) and Sarah Delano (1734-1802), thus the tie to Ms. Cushing's published work.

THE CATALYZING EVENT

In 2020, the Maryland Mayflower Society processed the membership application of Mr. Daniel Earnshaw, a proposed descendant. In 2021, the GSMD approved that application. It is the first approved application through Eunice Sherman (1775-1831) and John Bishop (1773-1853), parents of Susannah Bishop.

This monograph sets out the evidence in the analytic paper supporting Mr. Earnshaw's application. This item is also intended to celebrate in a very small way the 400th Anniversary of the arrival of the *Fortune* on 09 Nov 1621.

THE ANALYTIC STEPS

The first analytic step investigates whether Susannah Bishop was married to William Scofield, as is proposed in Philip Delano #549vii.

Question One: Is Susannah Bishop one and the same as Susan Scofield?

Mrs. Susan Scofield's maiden name of Bishop is memorialized on her gravestone, found in Hadley, New York,[1] and is confirmed through a county history.[2] That stone also identifies her husband as William Scofield.

William Scofield was born on 08 Mar 1793 in Stamford, Connecticut, as is confirmed by his birth record.[3] Similarly, William Scofield's Iowa gravestone confirms his date and place of birth as well as his death in Washington, Iowa, on 05 Dec 1873.[4] His parents are named in Delano #549vii, albeit his mother's first name is incorrectly recorded as Patience ----, the result of an error in a secondary source.[5] In fact, William Scofield's parents were Neazer Scofield[6] and his wife Thankful.[7] The previously cited Barbour record also lists the marriage of Neazer and Thankful Scofield, confirming her maiden name.

Susannah Bishop was baptized in Cambridge, New York, on 15 Dec 1805,[8] along with four of her siblings.

A sliding window time analysis of the 1820 and 1830 Federal Census New York (FCNY) documents suggests Susannah Bishop was in John Bishop-Eunice Sherman's household in 1820, but had left by 1830. These dates are coincident in time with her marriage to William Scofield, which Delano claims took place 01 Nov 1829. The same county history states that this marriage took place, names the couple's children, but provides no date for the marriage.[9]

Susan (Bishop) Scofield is buried in the same New York state graveyard as her Scofield parents-in-law.

The identification of Susannah Bishop as one and the same as Susan Scofield is confirmed by the parents' information in the Iowa marriage record of Rhoda Elizabeth Scofield and Willard S. Mills[10] – a relationship also cited in Delano #549vii.

Question Two: Did Susannah Bishop, also known as Susan Scofield, first marry David Buckmaster?

The 1855 State Census New York (SCNY) informs us that Susan Scofield lived in Hadley, New York, for thirty-six years.[11] The first twenty-two years of her life are not accounted for, but we know she arrived in Hadley ca. 1819. This is reasonably consistent with a sliding window analysis of 1820[12] and 1830 FCNY,[13] both from Junius, Seneca, New York, for the family of Eunice Sherman and John Bishop, a location also cited in Delano #549. That analysis is reproduced below:

	1820 FCNY	1830 FCNY	Candidates
Male 1	45+	50 to 59	John Bishop
Male 2	16 to 25		
Male 3	16 to 18		Freeman F. Bishop
Male 4	10 to 15		
Male 5	10 to 15	20 to 29	John Bishop
Male 6	10 to 15	20 to 29	Fortunatus Bishop
Male 7		5 to 9	
Female 1	26 to 44	50 to 59	Eunice Sherman
Female 2	16 to 25	30 to 39	Sarah Bishop
Female 3	16 to 25		Susannah Bishop
Female 4	0 to 10	10 to 14	

A church record states that one Susannah Bishop, of Cambridge, married one David Buckmaster on 04 Jul 1820, in Cambridge, Washington County, New York.[14] There also is a sworn church record Extract, prepared by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, that makes the same claim.[15] The Bishop family was recorded living in Cambridge in the 1810 Federal Census.[16]

It is possible to argue that Male 2 in the sliding window analysis is, in fact, David Buckmaster, given his death date of 23 Nov 1824.[17] We note David Buckmaster's probate record has been found.[18] [19] He died in Hadley,

New York, according to those records which further supports Delano. It is also reasonable to conclude that Female 3 in the chart is Susannah Bishop.

We note the possibility that Male 7 in the table might be Nathan Wells Buckmaster. There is no evident candidate, however, for his sister: Sarah S[ibil] Buckmaster.

Analysis of William Scofield's 1830 FCNY entry is revealing. Remarkably, though very recently married, that household includes: one male Age 5-9y; one female Under 5y.[20] It is not likely either of the two children on this census are a product of this new marriage. Instead, both children listed are of correct age ranges for Nathan Wells Buckmaster and Sarah S[ibil] Buckmaster. The first child of the new union was Hiram Scofield, born 01 July 1830.[21] It is the case that both Buckmaster children were conceived during the time of Susannah Bishop's proposed first marriage; however, Sarah was born after her father's death.

No data has been found that would support the theory that William Scofield had a previous marriage. The most likely candidate for this alternative hypothesis is listed in 1820 FCNY.[22]

Therefore, we conclude Susannah Bishop, in fact, was first married to David Buckmaster, a conclusion that accords with Delano #549vii. We also conclude both children in 1830 FCNY are probably the Buckmasters' children.

We also note that William Scofield and Susannah Bishop had five children, according to Delano #549vii: Hiram (above), Eunice (below, in obit), Darius (below, in family visits), William (below, in obit), and Rhoda (above). Documents confirming all five are provided herein.

David Buckmaster and Susannah Bishop's Children

Delano #549vii holds that Susannah Bishop was the mother of two Buckmaster children, the result of Susannah's "probable" first marriage to David Buckmaster. Delano identifies the two children as N. Wells Buckmaster and Sarah S. Buckmaster.

Nathan Wells Buckmaster was born in Oct 1822 and died on 23 Mar 1903, according to his shared gravestone,[23] census records,[24] and New York death records.[25] The shared gravestone notes Eunice Anne Raymond was his wife.[26]

Many of these family relationships are confirmed in 1875 SCNY[27] and in Nathan Wells Buckmaster's published obituary.[28] Of special note, that obituary names two of his sons and three sisters: Eunice Buckmaster of Washington, DC (SIC);[29] Mrs. H. S. Mills of California,[30] and Mrs. Charles Kennedy of Bolton, New York.[31] It also names two brothers H. and W. Scofield of Washington, DC (SIC).[32] [33] The sentiments expressed in this obituary indicate Nathan Wells Buckmaster grew up in a blended family.

Sarah S[ibil] Buckmaster was born in Mar 1825 and died 06 Oct 1906, according to her gravestone,[34] New York death records,[35] and Letters of Administration for her estate.[36] Sarah's gravestone also identifies her spouse as Rev. Charles W. Kennedy. She was his second wife. A census record indicates she had no children and that the couple married in 1865.[37]

The evidence offered above provides new datapoints about the Buckmaster children, agrees with Delano #549vii about the composition of the Buckmaster family, and goes on to call out the existence of a blended family setting for Susan (Bishop) Scofield's two sets of children.

Next Generation of Buckmaster Family Relationships

The 1900 FCNY indicates that Nathan Wells Buckmaster was married to Eunice Anne Raymond for forty-seven years.[38] It is important to note that the 1900 FCNY indicates that this marriage took place ca. 1853, and is confirmed through the information in their eldest son's death certificate.

This couple had children. Wallace Buckmaster, the eldest child, was born 02 Oct 1856, in Corinth, New York, and died 26 Nov 1930, in Bradford, Pennsylvania.[39] Their second child was George R[aymond] Buckmaster (1867-1942), who married twice. His first spouse was Jennie L. Eddy (1871-1919)[40] and his second spouse was Blanche Rhea (Monthony) Straight.[41] The third child was Susan Buckmaster (1871-1891), who did not marry.[42]

Susan Buckmaster and George R[aymond] Buckmaster share a gravestone with their parents. Wallace Buckmaster is buried elsewhere at the same Corinth, New York, cemetery with his wife, Alice L. Stead, whom he married ca. 1880.[43] [44] [45]

A *Saratoga Sentinel* newspaper article published in 1883 indicates that Nathan Wells Buckmaster married more than once. That article describes him as the father of David Winsor Buckmaster by way of an unnamed first wife.[46] The existence of this first marriage is affirmed in a church record extract where Wells Buckmaster and his wife witnessed another couple's marriage on 24 Dec 1843, a decade before he married Eunice Anne Raymond.[47]

Therefore, evidence supports that Nathan Wells Buckmaster married twice and had children from both marriages.

Question Three: Who was Nathan Wells Buckmaster's first spouse?

The 1850 FCNY (Mortality Schedule) for Corinth, New York, provides a clue about Nathan Wells Buckmaster's first spouse. Huldah Buckmaster was married when she died in February 1850.[48] Given that Nathan Wells Buckmaster had remarried by 1853, followed by Wallace's birth (above), Huldah is a candidate for Nathan's first spouse.

One source suggests the possibility that Huldah Buckmaster might be Huldah Jane Brown. Although that assertion is not supported with evidence, onomastics suggests this identification is a possibility. We note, son David Winsor Buckmaster's middle name comes from his purported maternal grandmother's family.[49] [50] We also note, David's purported maternal grandparents, Benjamin and Huldah (Winsor) Brown, are buried in Corinth, New York.[51]

It is the case that hundreds of bodies were moved from the Jessup's Landing Cemetery in Corinth, New York, to the Rural Cemetery, and two-thirds of those moved were unidentified at that time.[52] Perhaps Huldah Buckmaster's final resting place was lost at that time.

David Winsor Buckmaster's Nuclear Family

David Winsor Buckmaster died at age thirty-five, was married and had children, according to one of many obituaries[53] written about him and also according to his gravestone.[54] A New York death index record states that David Winsor Buckmaster died on 01 Sep 1883 in Ithaca, New York;[55] therefore, his birth date can be calculated. His gravestone also confirms his birth in Feb 1846. David Winsor Buckmaster married Mary Tichenor Ostrander in Michigan, as is shown in their marriage record.[56] The document also notes he was born in Corinth, New York. David's age when he married also adds to the proof that his birth took place in 1846.

Mary Tichenor Ostrander was born in Dryden, New York, on 17 Oct 1844, as is noted in her marriage record,[57] her DAR Lineage Record,[58] and in the 1850 FCNY.[59] She died in Bath, Steuben, New York, on 22 Mar 1919.[60] Additionally, the Ostrander-Tichenor family chart can be checked by consulting *Ostrander: A Genealogical Record, 1660-1995* (Ostrander, 1999) p. 281, p. 311, #7403 and #8084.[61] Mary Tichenor Ostrander's parents were John Boice Ostrander and Emeline Tichenor. That marriage can be re-confirmed by examining the relevant shared grave marker[62] or the Ostrander genealogical work.[63] Alternatively, Phoebe Mitchell (Ostrander) Elliot's death certificate can be used to confirm her mother's maiden name while proving the marriage of her parents.[64] Phoebe is Mary Tichenor Ostrander's oldest sibling.

David Winsor Buckmaster and Mary Tichenor Ostrander had children. The oldest son, Charles Frank Buckmaster, can be identified in the 1875 SCNY.[65] He was born 05 Mar 1875 and died 12 Jan 1961.[66] [67] [68] Charles married twice. He married his first spouse, Katherine Luella Davie, on 26 Sep 1895, in Salamanca, New York.[69] Charles' second marriage to Laura Ethel Bennett took place on 23 Oct 1916, in Jackson, Missouri.[70] This marriage produced children.

A second son, Ralph John Buckmaster, can be immediately identified by way of a marriage certificate that names his parents.[71] Ralph John Buckmaster was born in North Tonawanda, New York, on 08 Jul 1879,[72] and died in Bath, New York, on 23 Dec 1958.[73] He married Agnes M. Parker on 20 Apr 1916, also in Bath, New York. This couple apparently did not have children, as is noted in her 1929 death notice[74] and in his obituary.[75]

It should be noted that the Ostrander family genealogy indicates Mary Tichenor Ostrander had a third child, Maiza Buckmaster who died young. No other supporting record was identified.

The composition of the David Winsor Buckmaster nuclear family is confirmed in Mary Tichenor Ostrander's obituary.[76] She did not remarry, and her obituary named two children; it might have omitted the death of a young child.

These analytic steps prove the members of David Winsor Buckmaster's nuclear family, and resolves Mary Tichenor Ostrander's parents' names.

Question Four: Is David Winsor Buckmaster related to Susan Scofield also known as Susannah Bishop?

We note the 1855 SCNY states that David Winsor Buckmaster had been in Hadley, New York, for five years, which strongly correlated with his mother's purported death date.[77] Given the timing, social practices of the day, the location of these actions, a confirmed remarriage for his father, and attendant formation of a new nuclear family, it is reasonable for David Winsor Buckmaster to have been raised in an extended family setting – by his paternal grandmother and her second spouse. He is noted as a "grandchild" in that census. It is also notable that David joined his father, step-mother, and half-brother prior to his transition to adulthood, as recorded in the 1860 FCNY[78] and 1865 SCNY.[79]

David was not the only Buckmaster child noted with the Scofields. Sarah S[ibil] Buckmaster (above) was hosted by the Scofield family for a period, as shown in the 1850 FCNY.[80] Sarah married prior to the 1855 SCNY census.[81] Finally, the previously cited 1860 FCNY record shows a visit in the opposite direction: Darius Dennis Scofield, son of Susan and William Scofield, is recorded with his half-brother Nathan Wells Buckmaster as an adult.

The evidence cited and the behaviors shown therein supports Susan Scofield, also known as Susannah Bishop, being the grandmother of David Winsor Buckmaster, and mother of Sarah S[ibil] Buckmaster and Nathan Wells Buckmaster. This analysis is also consistent with the sentiment expressed in Nathan Wells Buckmaster's obituary. These derived relationships are in accordance with Delano #549vii, but this analysis relies primarily on entirely different records.

SUMMATION

This data series links three generations of Buckmaster families to each other. The evidence supports the recorded assertion that Susannah Bishop is David Winsor Buckmaster's grandmother, and that Nathan Wells Buckmaster and Huldah Buckmaster are his parents. Further, Huldah Buckmaster might be Huldah Jane Brown based on family name reuse only.

The data used in this analysis strengthens the assertion in Delano #549vii that Susannah Bishop was married twice. In fact, the data corroborates several parts of Delano #549vii, while offering minor corrections. The evidence detailed in this analysis adds significantly to the sources underpinning Delano #549vii.

This analysis, used to support descendant Daniel Earnshaw's successful application to The Mayflower Society, extends for the first time a Pilgrim John Howland and John Tilley line past the marriage of Fortunatus Sherman and Sarah Delano.

The end result is that descendants of Susannah Bishop and her spouses now have a firmer basis on which to claim descent from Pilgrims John Tilley and his spouse Joan Hurst, from Elizabeth Tilley and her spouse John Howland, and from Richard Warren. These pathways are enabled, in part, by the Philip Delano of the *Fortune* 1621 work.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

Susannah Bishop[6] (Eunice Sherman,[5] Sarah[4] Delano, Jabez,[3] Jonathan,[2] Philippe[1]) was born at Jamison, New York, on 04 Apr 1797; baptized 15 Dec 1805, Cambridge, New York; died Hadley, New York, 26 Nov 1862, buried at Gray's Cemetery.

She married (1) David Buckmaster, b. 1789; d. Hadley, New York 23 Nov 1824, on 04 Jul 1820 in Cambridge, New York; and, (2) William Scofield, son of Neazer Scofield and Thankful Scofield, b. Stamford, Connecticut, 08 Mar 1793, d. Washington, Iowa, on 05 Dec 1873, about 1830, most likely in New York.

Children of Susannah Bishop and David Buckmaster born in New York:

i. Nathan Wells Buckmaster, b. Oct 1822, d. 23 Mar 1903, Corinth, New York. He married (1) Huldah Buckmaster, possibly Huldah Jane Brown, and (2) Eunice Anne Raymond. Both marriages produced children.

ii. Sarah S[ibil] Buckmaster, b. Mar 1825, d. 06 Oct 1906, Bolton, New York. She married Charles W. Kennedy, his second spouse. There were no children.

Children of Susannah Bishop and William Scofield, born in New York state:

i. Hiram Scofield, b. 01 Jul 1830, Hadley, New York; d. 30 Dec 1906, Seattle, Washington. He married 17 Oct 1866, in Ladora, Iowa, Amelia Bickford Wilson. There were children.[82] He was a General in the Union Army during the Civil War.

ii. Eunice Bishop Scofield, b. 1832, Washington County, New York; d. 06 Feb 1924, Santa Clara County, California. She did not marry.[83]

iii. Darius Dennis Scofield, b. 31 Jul 1834, Saratoga, New York; d. 15 Apr 1893, Washington, Iowa.[84] He married (1) Caroline Herrick and (2) Emma Elizabeth Mott. There were children.[85]

iv. William Scofield, b. 31 May 1836, Hadley, New York; d. 28 Mar 1923, Santa Clara County, California.[86] He married Sarah Maze. There were children.[87]

v. Rhoda Elizabeth Scofield, b. 10 Apr 1839, Hadley, New York; d. 26 Mar 1928, Santa Clara County, California. She married Willard S. Mills as his second spouse.[88] There were no children.

Child of Nathan Wells Buckmaster and his first wife probably Hulda -----, born in New York:

i. David Winsor Buckmaster, b. Feb 1846, New York; d. 01 Sep 1883, Ithaca, New York. He married Mary Tichenor Ostrander. There were children.

Children of Nathan Wells Buckmaster and his second wife Eunice Anne Raymond born in New York:

i. Wallace W. Buckmaster, b. 02 Oct 1856, Corinth, New York; d. 26 Nov 1930, Bradford, Pennsylvania. He married Alice L. Stead. There were no children.

ii. George R[aymond] Buckmaster, b. Aug 1867, [Corinth], New York; d. June 1942. He married (1) Jennie L. Eddy and (2) Blanche Rhea (Monthony) Straight. There were children by the first marriage.

iii. Susan Buckmaster, b. about 1871; d. 11 Sep 1891, Corinth, New York. She did not marry.

1 FindAGrave.com Memorial 14812022.
2 History of Washington County, Iowa from the first White Settlements to 1908 (Burrell, 1909) 2:610, via Archive.org.
3 Stamford/Barbour 221 via Ancestry.com.
4 FindAGrave.com Memorial 140585294.
5 History of Washington County, Iowa from the first White Settlements to 1908 (Burrell, 1909) 2:610, via Archive.org.
6 FindAGrave.com Memorial 14811584.
7 FindAGrave.com Memorial 14811966.
8 Records of the Protestant Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge (Vosburg, NYGBS, 1916) 2:8 (nmmn) via FamilySearch.org.
9 History of Washington County, Iowa from the first White Settlements to 1908 (Burrell, 1909) 2:610, via Archive.org.
10 Iowa Marriages, 1880-1922 v. 318 pp. 922-1238.
11 1855 SCNY, Hadley, Saratoga, New York, lines 27, 28, 31 via Ancestry.com.
12 1820 FCNY, Junius, Seneca, New York via Ancestry.com.
13 1830 FCNY, Junius, Seneca, New York via Ancestry.com.
14 New York Marriages 1686-1980, p. 65 via Familysearch.org.
15 Records of the Protestant Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge (Vosburg, NYGBS, 1916) 65 (no pars) via FamilySearch.org.
16 1810 FCNY, Cambridge, Washington County, New York.
17 FindAGrave.com Memorial 14805133.
18 Letters of Administration, vv. 1-2, 1815-1847, p. 173 via Ancestry.com.
19 New York, Wills and Probate Records vv. 7-9, 1791-1836, p. 233.
20 1830 FCNY, Hadley, Saratoga, New York, p. 231.
22 FindAGrave.com Memorial 11701193 and King County, Washington Death Records 249 via Ancestry.com.
22 1820 FCNY, Greenfield, Saratoga, New York, p. 64.
23 FindAGrave.com Memorial 79540622.
24 1900 FCNY, Corinth, Saratoga, New York, Sheet 8, Line 72 via Ancestry.com.
25 New York Death Index, 1903, p. 98, Certificate 11792, via Ancestry.com.
26 Eunice Anne Raymond's middle name is reported in 1855 SCNY, Corinth, Saratoga, New York, lines 35-36.
27 1875 SCNY, Corinth, Saratoga, New York, p. 21, lines 27-31, via Ancestry.com.
28 *Glen Falls Daily Times*, 24 Mar 1903, p. 5, via Ancestry.com.
29 Analysis: This individual is probably Eunice Bishop Scofield, who was living in Washington, Iowa, as late as 1895.
30 Analysis: Identified as Rhoda Elizabeth Scofield who was recorded in Mayfield, California, in 1900 FCCA.
31 Analysis: Identified as Sarah S[ibil] Buckmaster, who was recorded in Bolton, New York, in 1900 FCNY.
32 Hiram Scofield was recorded residing in Washington, DC, in 1900 FCDC.
33 William Scofield was recorded residing in Washington, Iowa, in 1900 FCIA.
34 FindAGrave.com Memorial 198836138.
35 New York Death Index, 1906, p. 440, Certificate 42283, via Ancestry.com.
36 Letters of Administration, Warren County, New York, p. 106 (sp, step-son).
37 1900 FCNY, Bolton, Warren, New York, Sheet 1, lines 12-13, via Ancestry.com.
38 1900 FCNY, Corinth, Saratoga, New York, Sheet 8, lines 72-73, via Ancestry.com.
39 Pennsylvania Death Certificates, 1930, via Ancestry.com.
40 FindAGrave.com Memorial 79540620.
41 1930 FCNY Corinth, Saratoga, New York, Sheet 1B 7401, lines 87-88.
42 FindAGrave.com Memorial 79540623.
43 FindAGrave.com Memorial 79540624.
44 Corinth, New York, Rural Cemetery Records by David Bixby.
45 Pennsylvania Death Certificates 1906-1968 via Ancestry.com.
46 Clipping from Saratoga Sentinel, 1883.
47 List of Marriages performed by Justice Grippen via Corinth Town Historian.
48 1850 FCNY (Mortality Schedule), Corinth, Saratoga, New York, p. 122, line 7.
49 FindAGrave.com Memorial 50570954.
50 A Genealogical Account of the Ancient Winsor Family (Winsor, 1847) p. 7 (pars) via Archive.org.
51 Corinth, New York, Rural Cemetery Records and Jessup's Landing Cemetery by David Bixby.
52 Summary Statistics about Movement of Bodies to the Corinth Rural Cemetery.
53 Obituary of D. W. Buckmaster.
54 FindAGrave.com Memorial 202192507.
55 New York Death Index, 1883, p. 42, Certificate 14798 via Ancestry.com.
56 Michigan Marriage Registers, 1871 Jackson-1872 Branch, p. 62, Marriage 689 via Ancestry.com.
57 Michigan Marriage Registers, 1871, Jackson-1872 Branch, p. 62, Marriage 689 via Ancestry.com.
58 DAR Lineage Book v. 62:139 #61400 via Ancestry.com.
59 1850 FCNY, Dyrden, Tompkins, New York, p. 116, line 4, via Ancestry.com.
60 New York Death Index, 1919, p. 131, Certificate 21778, via Ancestry.com.
61 Ostrander: A Genealogical Record, 1660-1995 (Ostrander, 1999) via Archive.org.
62 FindAGrave.com Memorials 114677655 and 114677760.
63 Ostrander: A Genealogical Record, 1660-1995 (Ostrander, 1999) via Archive.org.
64 Pennsylvania Death Certificates 1918, Certificate 771, via Ancestry.com.
65 1875 SCNY, Tonawanda, Erie, New York, p. 48, lines 28-30 via Ancestry.com.
66 World War I Draft Card via Ancestry.com.
67 1900 FCNY, Cattaragus, Salamanca, New York, Sheet 7, line 35 via Ancestry.com.
68 FindAGrave.com Memorial 75516740.
69 New York Marriage Index, 1881-1967, Certificate 18453 via Ancestry.com.

70 Missouri Marriage Record via Ancestry.com.

71 New York Marriage Records, Steuben, 1913-1921, #5788 via Ancestry.com.

72 World War II Draft Registration Card via Ancestry.com.

73 New York State Department of Health. *Genealogical Research Death Index*. Albany, New York, via Ancestry.com.

74 *The Ithaca Journal*, 21 Sep 1929, p. 5 via Newspapers.com.

75 *The Evening Tribune*, 24 Dec 1958, via Ancestry.com.

76 *Buffalo Morning Express* and *Illustrated Buffalo Express*, 24 Mar 1919, p. 6 via Newspapers.com.

77 1855 SCNY, Hadley, Saratoga, New York, lines 27, 28, 31 via Ancestry.com.

78 1860 FCNY, Corinth, Saratoga, New York, lines 35-40 via Ancestry.com.

79 1865 SCNY, Corinth, Saratoga, New York, p. 15, lines 12-15 via Ancestry.com.

80 1850 FCNY, Hadley, Saratoga, New York, p. 6, lines 30-37 via Ancestry.com.

81 1855 SCNY, Hadley, Saratoga, New York, lines 20-21 via Ancestry.com.

82 1900 FCIA, Washingon, Washington, Iowa, Sheet 37, lines 91-92 via Ancestry.com.

83 FindAGrave.com Memorial 187084825.

84 FindAGrave.com Memorial 11332766.

85 Obituary via Ancestry.com.

86 California Death Index 1905-1929, p. 9759 via Ancestry.com.

87 Iowa Marriage Records 1888 (Helen Maze Scofield), pp. 92-1215, License 63 via Ancestry.com.

88 Iowa Marriage Records 1883, pp. 92-1238, License 146 via Ancestry.com.

89 Records of the Protestant Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge (Vosburg, NYGBS, 1916) 2:8 (nmmn) via FamilySearch.org.

90 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSK3-ZS2T?i=262&cat=142092.

91 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSK3-ZSGY?i=265&cat=142092.

Online Discoveries: Seldom-Used Federal Census Schedules – Industrial and Manufacturing Schedules, Part One

Dale H. Cook

INTRODUCTION

Most readers of *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine* have used Federal Census population schedules as a source of information about their ancestors. In addition to the familiar population schedules, there are other lesser-known schedules that may be of use. This article concerns the industrial and manufacturing schedules for the years 1810, 1820, 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. They attempt to list many businesses with yearly sales of more than $500. These schedules may be a bit harder to find than the population schedules, but can yield useful information. I began to use these schedules, not for genealogical research, but for my research into the history, ownership, equipment, location, and products of old water-powered mills in my region.

History and Scope of the Schedules

A number of non-population census schedules have been used over the years. An overview is available from the National Archives.[1] A very useful resource is *The History and Growth of the United States Census*,[2] which I suggest that everyone who is using any part of the Federal Census should download and read.

1810 Schedules

Information about industries and manufacturers in the 1810 census is usually found as annotations to the population schedules. Neither Congress nor the Treasury specified what information should be recorded, so that information varies greatly. In 1810, Congress passed an Act directing that "an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures" be made. That account was published as *A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America, for the Year 1810*.[3] Although that account contains no genealogical details, readers may be interested in seeing what types of information were gathered for the areas where their ancestors lived. In later years, the collection of manufacturing information was standardized. If an ancestor's manufacturing business existed for a number of decades, more detailed information may be found in later years of the Federal Census.

1820, 1850, and 1860 Schedules

In 1820, 1850, and 1860, the questions for the manufacturing census concerned – the nature and names of the articles manufactured; their market values; the kind, quantity and values of raw materials; the numbers of men, women and boys employed; the quantity and kind of machinery employed and how much of it was in operation; capital investment; wages paid; contingent expenses; and general observations. In 1850 and 1860 standardized forms were used for collecting the manufacturing information, and the schedules were headed "Products of Industry." Fourteen

columns were used to tabulate the information in those years. The abbreviated titles of those columns were:

1) Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual;

2) Name of Business, Manufacturer, or Product;

3) Capital Invested;

4-6) Overall Title: Raw Material Used, including Fuel;

7) Kind of Motive Power, Machinery, Structure or Resource;

8-9) Overall Title: Average Number of Hands Employed;

10-11) Overall Title: Wages; and

12-14) Overall Title: Annual Products.

No manufacturing information was recorded in 1830, and although it appears to have been collected in 1840, I have not found any extant schedules.

1870 Schedules

In 1870 the amount of detail was increased to eighteen columns of data including the type of power employed, and the schedules were headed "Production of Industry." The abbreviated titles of those columns were:

1) Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual;

2) Name of Business, Manufacturer, or Product;

3) Capital Invested;

4-5) Overall Title: Motive Power;

6-7) Overall Title: Machines;

8-10) Overall Title: Average Number of Hands Employed;

11) Total Amount of Wages;

12) Number of Months in Active Operation;

13-15) Overall Title: Materials (including Mill Supplies and Fuel); and

16-18) Overall Title: Production (including all Jobbing and Repairing).

1880 Schedules

In 1880 supplemental schedules were added for specific industries such as for boot and shoemaking; lumber and saw mills; and flour and grist mills. The primary schedule was headed "Manufactures – Products of Industry." The recorded data had expanded to twenty-nine columns. The abbreviated titles of those columns were:

1) Name of Corporation, Company, or Individual;

2) Name of Business, Manufacturer, or Product;

3) Capital Invested;

4) Greatest Number of Hands Employed;

5-7) Overall Title: Average Number of Hands Employed;

8-12) Overall Title: Wages and Hours of Labor;

13-17) Overall Title: Months in Operation;

18) Value of Material (including Mill Supplies and Fuel);

19) Value of Product (including Jobbing and Repairing); and

20-29) Overall Title: Power Used in Manufacture.

Of particular importance to my research involving old mills were the ten columns devoted to the use of water power or steam, including which river or stream powered a mill. These columns could also be of use in determining where an ancestor's water-powered business was located.

Finding Industrial Schedules Online

Most sites with conventional population schedules do not contain the industrial schedules. The source that I use is Ancestry.com by way of Ancestry Library Edition, which allows access to digitized microfilmed records from Ancestry, free of charge at local libraries. During the COVID-19 pandemic many of those local libraries have allowed library patrons to access Ancestry Library Edition from home by logging into their library's website using their library card number. For those of you who are not Ancestry.com subscribers, you can check your local library's website to see if your library offers Ancestry Library Edition and whether you can access Ancestry Library Edition from your computer at home.

Looking Ahead to Part Two

Part Two of this article will appear in the next issue of *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine*. In it I will present some transcribed entries from industrial schedules, and use them to illustrate some of the things that we can learn about our ancestors from those schedules.

Dale H. Cook <webmaster@plymouthcolony.net> serves as the Plymouth County Coordinator for the USGenWeb Project, and specializes in Plymouth Colony families, especially those of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Dale is a Contributing Genealogist to *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine.*

1 Online at https://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation?_ga=2.198841642.427505528.1611985884-832466707.1611985884.

2 Carroll D. Wright and William C. Hunt, *The History and Growth of the United States Census* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1900), online at https://archive.org/details/historyandgrowt00censgoog.

3 Tenche Coxe, *A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of America, for the Year 1810* (Philadelphia: A Cornman, Junr., 1814), online at https://archive.org/details/astatementartsa00goog.

BOOK REVIEWS

We are happy to accept publications for review in *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine*. Preferred subject matter includes:

- Transcripts or abstracts from unpublished public or private records or some aspect of research methodology having a major bearing on the Colony of New Plymouth or Mayflower passengers or their descendants;
- Family histories and other publications considered as complementary to Mayflower research;
- Works on the history of New England in the seventeenth century, particularly as related to Mayflower passengers and descendants.

When forwarding copies, please include selling price and any other add-on costs to the consumer (postage, handling, sales tax, etc.) as well as the address to which interested parties may direct their inquires or orders. If possible, include an email address where you can be reached. Publications submitted for review become the property of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, which donates them to the GSMD Library for the use of all patrons. Please submit review copies to:

W. Becket Soule,
Book Review Editor
The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine
PO Box 1359
Maggie Valley, NC 28751
[United States of America]
wbsoule1620@gmail.com

Penelope Winslow, Plymouth Colony First Lady: Re-Imagining a Life

Michelle Marchetti Coughlin

Michelle Marchetti Coughlin, *Penelope Winslow, Plymouth Colony First Lady: Re-Imagining a Life*. Plymouth: Pilgrim Society, 2019. xvi + 85 pages; index. Paperback: ISBN 978-0-940628-06-9, $29.95. Available from Pilgrim Hall (pilgrimhall.org) or Amazon.com.

Penelope Pelham Winslow (1633-1703) was the wife of Governor Josiah Winslow, the first native born governor of the Plymouth Colony (or of any British colony in America), and daughter-in-law to Mayflower passengers Edward Winslow and Susanna White Winslow. Penelope's father, Herbert Pelham, was a staunch Puritan who came to New England in 1638 after the death of his first wife; sailing with him were four of his children, including 5-year-old Penelope. Herbert settled in Cambridge, which had by then about sixty houses, a meetinghouse, market and a little college (Harvard). Herbert soon married a young widow, Elizabeth Harlakenden, with two small daughters, and the entire family moved into Elizabeth's larger house, where more children were born. Herbert Pelham was appointed the first Treasurer of Harvard in December 1643, but he and his family returned to England in 1646.

The Pelham family endured comment and excitement when Herbert's 22-year-old sister Penelope married the newly-widowed governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Richard Bellingham. The scandal arose because Aunt Penelope was engaged to someone else at the time, no banns for her precipitous marriage to Bellingham were posted, and Bellingham – as magistrate – conducted his own wedding ceremony. A magistrate officiating at his own wedding was illegal but, when Bellingham was prosecuted for breaking the law, he presided over his own case and declared himself not guilty.

Born in 1629, Josiah Winslow was the oldest surviving child of Edward and Susanna White Winslow, and attended Harvard in the late 1640s. If Josiah met Penelope in Cambridge, no record of that meeting remains; it seems likely that they married in 1651 in England. Their portraits, which hang in Pilgrim Hall Museum, seem to be companion portraits to the portrait of Edward Winslow, which is explicitly dated 1651. Never having seen all three together before this book, I was surprised to see the similarities; as is well known, Edward Winslow's is the only portrait of a Mayflower passenger surviving.

Returning to New England, Penelope and Josiah lived with Josiah's mother in Marshfield; Josiah and Penelope's children – a daughter and son who died in infancy, along with a surviving daughter Elizabeth and son Isaac – were born in Careswell,

the Winslow house in Marshfield. Josiah was elected an assistant to the General Court in 1657, and became the first native-born commander in chief of the colony's forces during King Philip's War. He was later elected one of two commissioners to the New England Confederation and eventually Governor of Plymouth Colony (1673-1680).

Josiah died in Marshfield on 18 December 1680, naming Penelope his executrix; a mourning ring with a lock of Josiah's hair by silversmith John Coney of Boston survives. Penelope continued to live at Careswell, raising 16-year-old Elizabeth and 11-year-old Isaac and running the estate. Elizabeth married Stephen Burton in 1684; Isaac went to Harvard, became a judge and President of the Council of Massachusetts Bay. Penelope died in 1703, at age 70.

Penelope had significant English and other European royal ancestry, but could claim important American connections as well: in addition to her uncle-by-marriage, Richard Bellingham, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, her great uncles were Thomas, Francis and John West – each of these brothers served, in turn, as Governor of the Virginia Colony. The eldest, Thomas, third Baron De La Warr, is forever remembered in the state, bay and river named after his title.

Coughlin's work is the first biography of Penelope Winslow, and is to be commended for its close attention not only to written sources, but also to the possessions preserved in the Pilgrim Hall collection and to physical artefacts from excavations in Marshfield. The language, however, is *very* heavy handed, repetitious, and, depending on how favourable one feels to the author, either "imaginative" or "whimsical." Anachronisms abound (such as the over-use of the term "first lady"), as do optative verb forms (something "might" or "could" or "perhaps" have happened). There is no evidence that the Wampanoags were a matriarchal society, and Coughlin's descriptions are selective in order to buttress conclusions that tread on, and occasionally obliterate, the fine line between history and advocacy. This book is marketed as a work of "women's history," and the reader must read it judiciously and with care.

– W.B.S.

When God was King: Rebels & Radicals of the Civil War & Mayflower Generation

Martyn Whittock

Martyn Whittock, *When God was King: Rebels & Radicals of the Civil War & Mayflower Generation*. Oxford: Lion Hudson, April 2018. xx + 249 pages. Hardback: ISBN 978-0-7459-8041-6, £18.99; paperback: ISBN 978-0-7459-8042-3, £9.99.

Martyn Whittock, *Mayflower Lives: Pilgrims in a New World and the Early American Experience*. New York: Pegasus Books, August 2019. xiv + 305 pages; index. Hardback: ISBN 978-1-64313-132-0, $28.95. Both titles are available from Amazon.com, barnesandnoble.com, and other booksellers.

"Islam is not the only religion that has sought to take political power, or believed that it should be possible to create a theocracy." So Martyn Whittock begins *When God was King*, and his breathless prose barely pauses for the next 250 pages. For those who want to slow down to consider what Whittock is actually saying, this foreshadows an impending struggle: almost every other word in that sentence cries out for clarification. Whittock reviews the events of the sixteenth century's radical Reformation in Europe, and then chronicles how Christians in Britain attempted to follow this Reformation – first in Scotland, and then, in England, under Oliver Cromwell's leadership, during the English Civil War (or, as Christopher Hill called it, "the English Revolution"). This, broadly speaking, is the first stream of the book; the second stream, however, is in many ways the more interesting. Parallel to this radical Protestant revolt of the sixteenth century were the even more radical millenarian groups, who sought to prepare for, and even usher in, the reign of Christ. Even after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, there were sects, such as the Quakers, whose "faith had a radical impact on their politics." Whittock concludes this work with an intriguing look at who are, or might be, the twenty-first century equivalents of these holy warriors of four centuries ago.

Most of our readers would probably turn immediately to the chapter entitled "A New Jerusalem in the New World?" The author starts by confessing that he is writing with a primarily British audience in mind, whose understanding of "the godly contribution to the history of North America will probably consist of a rather confusing kaleidoscope of Puritans, Pilgrim Fathers on the *Mayflower*, New England, the Salem witch hunt, Thanksgiving and turkey suppers, severely dressed men and women, killjoys, and maybe a glimpse of Pocahontas" (p. 185). While he flatters American readers by suggesting that they are less confused, I am not so sure. His section on the Pilgrims runs for about three pages, and ends before they even reach Plymouth (!). His *only* (!!) citation in this section is to a website (!!!) which summarises the age, occupations, and origins of the Mayflower passengers, but Whittock oversimplifies by identifying the "separatists" with the Scrooby congregation, a mistake made by George F. Willison in *Saints and Strangers* (1946). The vast majority of modern scholarship now sees a general social and theological agreement among three-quarters of the passengers, at least. Whittock, quite correctly in my view, does see the origins of the Mayflower Compact in the church covenants used by Separatists to form new congregations, but he fails to

connect the origins to the immediate circumstances which required that document, and the reasons why twenty percent of the men who remained in Plymouth never signed it. He named William Bradford as the leader of the Scrooby/Leiden community, which is probably not true, at least initially: while Bradford did become the political leader of the colony, others such as John Carver and, particularly, William Brewster would probably be noted as the religious leaders before Bradford emerged after Carver's death. And I do not see how anyone could discuss the Pilgrims' religious beliefs without mentioning the Reverend John Robinson at all. The fact that this book has no index is intensely frustrating.

The following year, Whittock, presumably trying to take advantage of the wave of publications for the Four Hundredth Anniversary celebrations, published *Mayflower Lives*. Unlike most other books on the Pilgrims, he omits a narrative chronicle of the events of 1620-21, and in fifteen chapters seeks to describe individuals and tell their stories, or, perhaps, let them tell their stories, in the fashion of the *Canterbury Tales*. The titles suggest this echo: "The Master's Story" (Captain Christopher Jones); "The Asylum Seeker's Story" (Bradford); "The Mother's Story" (Susannah [White] Winslow), "The Outsider's Story" (Squanto), etc. This narrative style is an original and inviting way to put history together.

But Whittock never lets the facts get in the way of a good story. Writing from a fiercely progressive twenty-first century perspective, he tries to step directly from 2020 back to 1620 without touching ground in between, and is shocked – shocked, I say! – when the Pilgrims don't act like we do. The sources he chooses are selective, mostly the low-hanging fruit, and frequently misleading, if not out-and-out inaccurate. Putting "the Soules" as a challenge to the moral order is a step far beyond what the documents will support, and Whittock consistently mixes up Isaac Allerton's role in the colony, and even his occupation. The largest flaw is that Whittock boasts that his book, unlike all of the others, examines "the motives" of the passengers, which leads to the question of how he could possibly know what those were. This book does correct many of the errors in his earlier book, for which we can be grateful.

Whittock's style is breezy and quite journalistic. He notes in the Introduction to *When God was King* (p. xv) that this two-book project does dovetail to some extent, and was inspired by an essay he wrote in his third year at university. The book does read like many British university student essays I have read, and I can only repond that this needs more revision.

– W.B.S.

In the Wake of the Mayflower: "The First Encounter"

Karen Rinaldo and Kevin M. Doyle

Karen Rinaldo and Kevin M. Doyle, *In the Wake of the Mayflower: "The First Encounter."* Falmouth, MA: Designed and printed by New Wave Printing & Design, Inc., [2019]. vi + 124 pages; illustrations (chiefly color). Paperback, spiral bound: OCLC no. 1182536976, $20.00. Available from Plimoth Patuxet Museum Shop (https://www.plimoth.com/products/in-the-wake-of-the-mayflower) and the Mayflower Society Shoppe (https://shop.themayflowersociety.org/product/in-the-wake-of-the-mayflower-the-first-encounter/336).

This short and beautifully illustrated production showcases Karen Rinaldo's popular painting of *The First Thanksgiving - 1621* (featured on the cover of *The Mayflower Quarterly Magazine*, Fall 2021 [Vol. 87, No. 3]). Rinaldo is also one of the authors of this book, and the illustrator for many of the vignettes. Each page provides a quick summary of an event or a place, and the focus is on Cape Cod – an area that is sometimes neglected by visitors who concentrate on the Mayflower story at Plymouth. The pictures are gorgeous, and contain both current sights and descriptions of the events of 1620-21. One of the principal events is the one referred to in the title: the first encounter with the Nauset natives on the beach now called "First Encounter Beach," on 8 December (o.s.)/18 December (n.s.) 1620. It is a shame that more primary sources were not included in this book, because it would have made a splendid tour guide to use when visiting the many sites highlighted here – to let the sources speak for themselves. Special attention is given to native American personalities, particularly Aspinet, the chief of the Nausets – I have never seen so much written about any of the natives other than Massasoit, Squanto, and Samoset. Some of the prose can become rather overheated: the Mayflower Compact was not a declaration of independence, and did not say that the signers would no longer be subject to a king's rule: the discussion of this document does not even give the circumstances which caused the Compact to be drafted. This work, however, is a perfect guide to Pilgrim sites on Cape Cod, from Provincetown to Yarmouth, and answers so many questions, from how Aspinet's son got the name "George" to why the Nauset lighthouse has a red top.

– W.B.S.

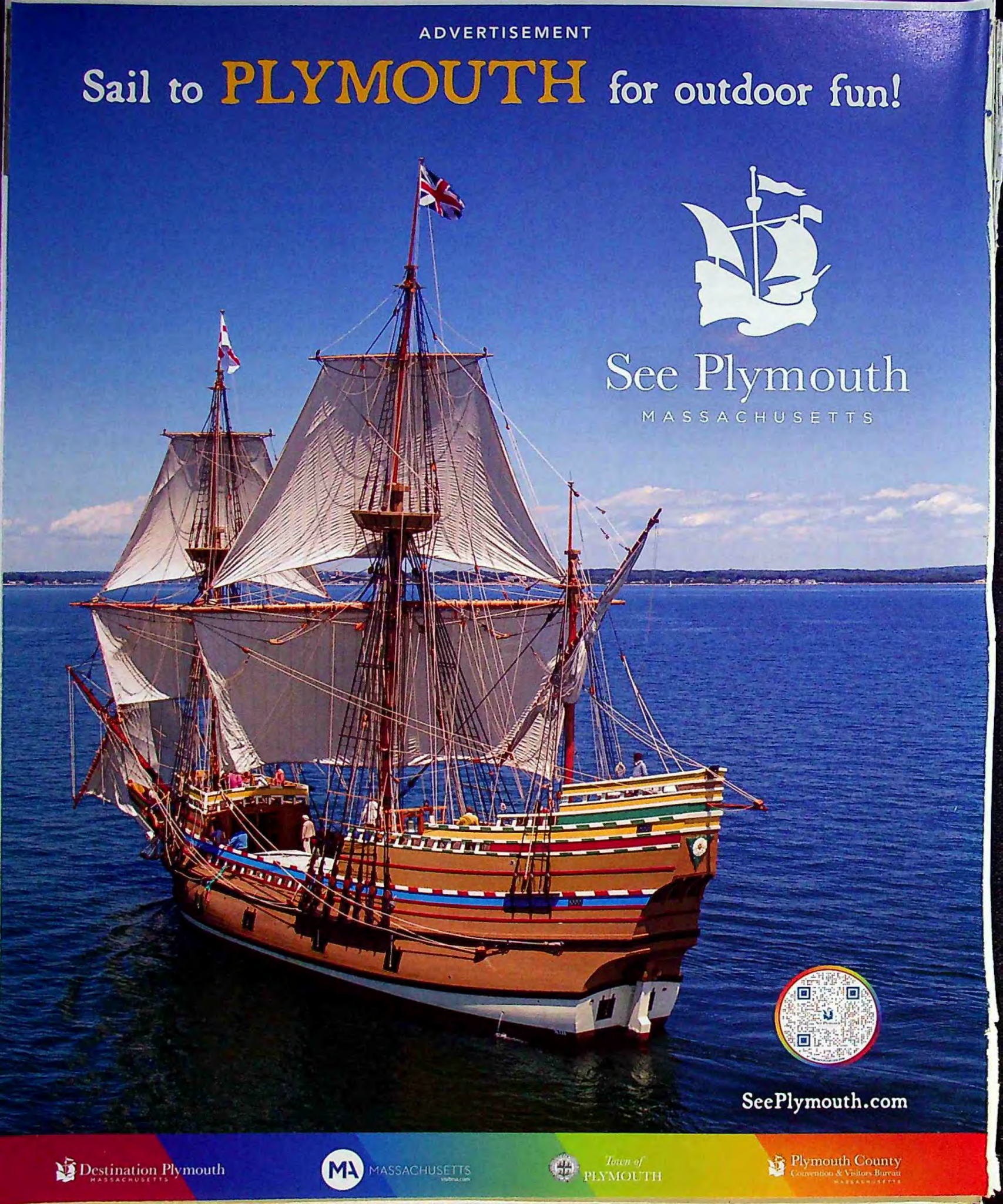
$54.95

Made In America

A compilation of essays about the Pilgrims and their story after arriving in America, written by noted Pilgrim Historian James W. Baker.

ADVERTISEMENT

Sail to PLYMOUTH for outdoor fun!



Say hello to spring with one of these keepsakes featuring our namesake flower!

The Mayflower Tree of Life – Sale!

Made for GSMD by Pairpoint Glass Company, Massachusetts. Measures 5" in diameter, glass stand included.

Mayflowers & GSMD Banner Ornament

Made for GSMD by Beacon Design, Rhode Island. Measures about 2.5"x2.5".

Colonial Revival Garden Print

Print of the Colonial Revival Garden behind the Mayflower Society House in full bloom. Measures 8"x10".

Mayflower Hand Towel

Designed exclusively for GSMD by Oxbow Decor. Measures 17"x30", cotton. Available with either pink or white flowers.

Mayflower Coupe Plate

Designed exclusively for GSMD by Oxbow Decor. Measures 8" in diameter, available with either pink or white flowers.

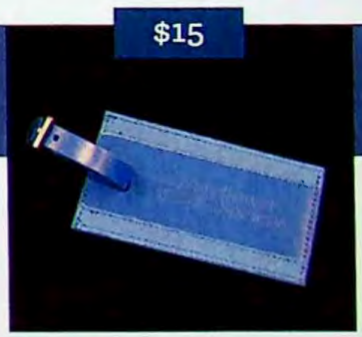
Items highlighting our new logo!

Browse the online Mayflower Society Shop for more items!

Visit us:
https://shop.
themayflowersociety.org

Ladies Embroidered Logo T-Shirt

100% pre-shrunk cotton, slim fit. Available in sizes S, M, L, XL & XXL.



Luggage Tag

Measures 2¾" x 4⅝" and features a debossed imprint of The Mayflower Society logo on the front.

Logo Pub Glass

16 oz., etched logo.

he Mayflower
Quarterly Magazine

8 Winslow Street
lymouth, MA
2360-3313 USA

ADVERTISEMENT

YMOUTH fo

The Mayflower Society
General Society of Mayflower Descendants®

Periodical
Volume 88, No.1
Spring 2022

Sales & Insignia

Visit **Shop.TheMayflowerSociety.org** for these items and more!

To order please visit our web shop or contact:

Alexandra Cervenak, *Membership and Sales Manager*
508.746.5058
Sales@TheMayflowerSociety.org

To order Insignia and gravemarkers, please visit our web shop or contact:

Jane Schleinzer, *Insignia Chair*
630.380.2089
Insignia@TheMayflowerSociety.org

Great news: Our web shop can now accept international orders! Please see our website for details: **Shop.TheMayflowerSociety.org.**

Insignia

$37-$63

10-Year Membership Anniversary Pin

Available in gold plated or gold filled.
Measures 7/8" in diameter.
One pin per membership number.

$37-$63

25-Year Membership Anniversary Pin

Available in gold plated or gold filled.
Measures 7/8" in diameter.
One pin per membership number.

$96

Gravestone Marker for Members

The official GSMD Gravestone Marker is about 4" in diameter and is made of solid bronze in bas-relief. Only one marker is issued per Society membership number.

$96

Gravestone Marker for Non-Members

May be purchased by members only for a non-member relative in the member's direct line of descent from a pilgrim ancestor. The relative must be listed on the member's application. The marker is about 4" in diameter and made of solid bronze.